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INTRODUCTION.

- 1 The present report, which deals with the four northern tahsils—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, and Dig—out of the 12 tahsils into which the Bhartpur State is

Explanation

divided runs, as far as possible, on the same lines as the assessment report recently submitted for four of the eastern tahsils of the adjoining State of Alwar. Before proceeding to the discussion of matters bearing on the assessment, it is desirable to clear the ground by giving some description of the former assessments and attempts at settlement, for no regular settlement of the State has hitherto been carried out, and of the lines on which the present operations are being conducted. This is the more essential, because there is absolutely nothing on record to explain the existing revenue system. Moreover, the preliminary report called for in the Government of India letter (No. 1949-I A, dated 12th June 1896) has not yet been furnished, though partial replies were given in Colonel Loch's letter No. 2367, dated 9th July 1896, and Mr Colvin's report on the progress of the settlement for the year ending 31st March 1897, contained in his letter No. 299-C, dated 28th April 1897, to address of Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

- 2 Neither of these letters however deals, nor at that stage was it, in the absence of reliable data, practicable to deal, with the radical points involved in the settlement, viz —

Main points to be dealt with in the preliminary report

- (1) the status of the Zamindars in relation to the State,
- (2) the status of tenants in relation to their landlords, and
- (3) the probable results of re-assessment

In the following remarks I shall endeavour to supplement these omissions as far as possible. The materials at my disposal are unfortunately very limited, and even these have been got together only after much labour and search. There is no reports of the previous summary settlements and no gazetteer of the State.

The jealous and exclusive policy of the late Maharaja, who ruled with full powers from 1871 to 1893, has made it almost impossible to obtain any reliable information as regards the revenue administration during that period, but from 1853 to 1869 when the State was administered during a minority by the Political Agent and Council, and from 1895—when, owing to the withdrawal of the powers of the present Maharaja, the State again came under the direct administration of the Political Agent—up to date the materials are more complete.

- 3 For the revenue history of the State prior to the establishment of the agency, I cannot do better than quote the graphic account given in paragraphs 3 to 6 of Sir H. Lawrence's (then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana) report, dated 4th March 1857, to Secretary to Government of India —

Revenue administration, 1825-53

“3 Under the late Raja Balwant Singh, the prince put up by Government after the siege of the capital in 1825-26, the territory yielded about 20 lakhs of rupees. The Raja was mild and weak, but had received little or no education and was governed by favourites, the principal being two barbers. Five years before his death he introduced a field measurement in the territory, but used it solely and entirely as an engine of extortion. The assessment of many villages was doubled, the burdens of all more or less increased. Extra cesses, fees and perquisites to officials had always been a dead weight on the territory. They had, however, sometimes enabled villagers to escape direct over taxation. The survey removed this wretched means of escape. The consequence was that many estates were abandoned and very many greatly impoverished. The practice of the country had been annual assessment on a rough inspection by pargana officers, of crops as they were about to be reaped. This duty was often left to common sepoys on two or three rupees a month. The Maharaja intended the settlement to be for 10 years, but left no distinct orders on the point. Instead of a blessing, it proved to be a curse.

4. The pargana officers had almost unrestricted power in all departments within their limits, restricted only by the fear of spies, wretchedly paid newswriters and a haphazard visit by the Maharaja. Honest or dishonest they were subjected to fines. Not one in ten escaped. Some paid heavy *rezarana* on appointment, several were under stoppages towards the liquidation of fines to amounts exceeding their full annual pay and allowance.

5. The army under the Maharaja amounted to about 8,000 men. All were and are extremely well behaved. The Maharaja had striven to break the spirit of the people, especially of his own tribe, the Jats, inhabiting the central parganas of Dig and Bhurtpur. With this view he had, where able, commuted their Jagirs and Inams to money payments and restricted their employment, balancing them with foreigners and Gujars.

4. The Bhartpur Agency, with Major Morrison as Political Agent, was established in 1853 on the death of Maharaja Balwant Singh, whose son Maharao Raja Jaswant Singh was then only two years' old, and the administration was conducted by the Political Agent and a Regency Council till 10th June 1869, when it was made over to the young Maharaja with certain restrictions which were removed in 1871. From that year he reigned with full powers till his death in 1893.

The former assessments and summary settlements were all carried out between the year 1853 and 1893. They were as follows:

5. The summary settlement for three years 1855-57 was made in August 1855 by Sir H. Lawrence himself for the three tahsils of Gopalgarh, Kama, and Pahari, and by Captain Nixon, one of his assistants, for the rest of the State. The demand was based on the average collections of the previous ten years, and amounted to Rs. 14,16,000.

I have been unable to obtain the papers showing Captain Nixon's summary assessments, but those made by Sir H. Lawrence himself reduced the demand as follows:—

Tahsil	Demand of 1854-55 Rs	Summary assessment, 1855-56 Rs
Gopalgarh	2,89,693	2,49,454
Kama	1,10,501	94,565
Pahari	98,223	83,550
Total	4,98,417	4,27,569

thus giving a remission of 14.75 per cent. In the report quoted the Agent to the Governor-General writes that the reductions made by Captain Nixon were even greater, especially in the Bhusawar pargana, where the *Jama* fixed by him was 10 per cent below the average collections of the previous ten years.

For the whole State the remissions were about 3½ lakhs on the previous year's demand, and though the Political Agent, who, at the instance of the revenue officials, was anxious to increase the assessment or keep the estates under *khām* management, stigmatised this as a deliberate and wanton sacrifice of 3½ lakhs a year to the State, there is no doubt that the relief given was only barely adequate. Sir H. Lawrence in the report already quoted writes:—

"The excitement was very great and I had considerable difficulty in getting many of the Zamindars to accept the leases. In vain did I endeavour to induce them to themselves distribute the *Jama*, the consequence was that there were some irregularities, but whatever they were, were not my fault, as I had all available papers for ten years past before me, and invited free opinions from the Deputy—to the Political Agent—Diwan and the village officials as well as the Zamindars themselves. The process in each case was, after careful examination of ten years' papers and other documents, to take the opinion of the several officials, including the Deputy and the Diwan, and then to ask those of a *Parliyat* elected from the most intelligent Zamindars not themselves interested. The result, though not all I wished, was perhaps as satisfactory as under the circumstances

could have been expected. On one point I am convinced, *viz*, that the relief given was not too much in a single instance. I am equally confident that the revised settlement will show the necessity for a further reduction."

6 At the same time a revenue survey of the State was undertaken by the Survey Department as a basis for a regular settlement. This was successfully completed, and the village maps are even now of the greatest service. Meantime operations for the regular settlement to last during the minority were being pushed on by Captain Nixon. In the report, from which I have already quoted, Sir H. Lawrence writes that the village boundaries had already been defined, and that the field measurements for the whole State would probably be completed within three months (June 1857) simultaneously with the revenue survey, and by the end of the year a revised settlement would be effected. He continues —

"The papers of two parganas are now ready and have been inspected by myself, as have selections by Mr E. A. Reade, first member of the Sadar Board, who agrees with me that they are carefully got up on correct principle, and that the error, if any, is in the rates being too high."

The detailed instructions given by the Agent to the Governor-General to Captain Nixon for his guidance are not forthcoming, but from the correspondence I gather that he was to follow the *spirit*, and not the *letter*, of the rules of the North-West Provinces allowing for local customs and even prejudices, and that a margin of 30 to 50 per cent of the net assets, according to circumstances, was to be left to the Zamindars.

Had a settlement for a long term been carried out on these liberal and enlightened lines, the subsequent fiscal history of the State would have been very different, but unfortunately the operations, when on the eve of completion, were brought to a stand-still by the outbreak of the mutiny in May 1857, and were never afterwards continued on the same lines. The records, which were being prepared with great care and after an excellent model, were left incomplete and unattested, and no intelligent use was made of the elaborate statistics collected for assessment purposes.

7 As the term of the summary settlement expired in 1857-58, the data collected for the revised settlement were utilised—apparently by local agency—to make a rough three years' assessment which came into force in 1858 and raised the demand for the State to Rs. 15,92,000—an enhancement of 12½ per cent. It should be noted that Sir H. Lawrence, who knew more of the State than any one else, had in March 1857 recorded his opinion that in the revised settlement further reductions from the demand of the summary settlement would be necessary.

8 On the expiry of this assessment another makeshift one, known as the six years' settlement, was made which raised the demand to Rs. 16,80,000. This too was based on the old papers, no special survey having been made or records prepared. It was worked out by a committee of officials at Bhartpur, who were dependent for their local knowledge on the reports of the Tahsildars. The re-assessment was announced in 1862 for a term of six years, at the conclusion of which a regular settlement for a term of 20 or 30 years was contemplated.

In the Rajputana Administration Report for 1865-66, page 71, the land revenue demand is shown as Rs. 16,73,845, and the cultivated area at 740,000 acres, which gives an incidence of about Rs. 2-4-6 per acre. Either the cultivated area must have been much overestimated, or an enormous area must since then have gone out of cultivation, for in the Diwan's Annual Report for 1896-97 the cultivated area (*i.e.*, cropped within the year) is given as only 533,392 acres and the land revenue demand (including cesses, etc.) as Rs. 21,11,398—an incidence of nearly Rs. 4 per cultivated acre.

Unfortunately at this period, as ten years before, accident intervened to prevent the Zamindars receiving the security from exactions and protection for improvements which only a long term of assessment with a fixed demand, can—at

least in a Native State—assure In his report of 1868-69 (page 125, Rajputana Administration Report) the Political Agent, Captain Walter, writes —

“ During the hot weather months a committee, embodied for this purpose, was busily employed in the preparation of statistics with a view to making a revenue settlement for 30 years, but, owing to the very unfavourable season, it was deemed advisable to postpone the settlement and the whole of the Zamindars very willingly entered into a new agreement to pay for three years longer the same rent as they had done under the last settlement which was for a period of six years and terminated at the close of Sambat 1924=1867-68. The demand of the six years settlement was continued till the close of the year 1870-71 ”

In the interests of the Zamindars and of the State it is much to be regretted that a regular settlement was not carried out here as in Alwar, where it has laid the foundation of the present prosperity of the State during the minority. At this period, i.e., towards the close of the minority, Bhartpur Zamindars were, I believe, in a more prosperous condition than their neighbours in Alwar. They are now very much worse off, and the difference is, I am convinced, mainly due to the fact that a regular settlement for 20 years was made in Alwar between 1872 and 1875, while in Bhartpur nothing was done to define the rights of the people, but every effort was made to increase their liabilities by repeated enhancements of assessment.

9 The working of the short term assessments made during the minority. Working of the assessment during the minority will be discussed in more detail in the assessment report. On the whole, they were reasonably moderate and worked well. The people secured from exaction by a firm administration were encouraged to extend and improve cultivation. In the 13 years 1855-1867 no less than 1,984 new wells were constructed, Takari to the extent of Rs. 1,89,338 having been advanced for the purpose, many new irrigation dams (*bands*) were constructed and the old ones restored and repaired by a skilled Engineer (Lt Home). The Zamindars were thus able to meet the increased demand without falling into arrears, the balances prior to the ten years' settlement were infinitesimal as compared with those of following years, and even the severe scarcity of 1868-69 did not seriously affect their prosperity.

The Political Agent's direction of the administration was withdrawn partially in 1869 and completely in 1871. In paragraph 31 of his report for the year 1870-71 the Political Agent (Captain Powlett) writes “ I have good authority for saying that the assessment can be immediately raised by 2 lakhs without oppressing the people ”

The revenue of the State, which the Political Agent on assuming charge in 1854 had estimated at between 20 to 21 lakhs, for the preceding nine years (the correct figure is Rs. 20,48,000—see Annual Report for 1870-71), had risen to an average of Rs. 26,19,574 for the nine years ending September 30th 1869—an increase of nearly 6 lakhs per annum, and the young Maharaja on his accession came into possession of an expanding revenue and a substantial balance of about 9 lakhs to his credit.

10 Captain Walter, as Political Agent during the minority, had begun the work for a regular settlement, for the completion of which he mainly relied on the experience and local knowledge of Mr Heatherly, who had been introduced to the State service by Sir H. Lawrence in 1855, and had for many years been an efficient head of the Revenue Department.

In paragraphs 35 and 36 of his report for 1871-72 (page 158, Rajputana Administration Report) he states that no steps had been taken since the Maharaja's accession to power, that Mr Heatherly, finding his position untenable, had resigned and taken up a similar post in Alwar, and that he was informed by the Maharaja that another committee had been appointed for the purpose. Meanwhile for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 an all-round enhancement of about 10 per cent was taken, raising the demand from Rs. 16,80,000 to Rs. 18,58,000.

I have been unable to trace any records showing the lines on which the committee worked. It is clear, however, that no new maps or records were prepared, the old maps and records of the Summary Settlement were supposed to be corrected and brought up to date, and the new assessment was supposed to be based on soil classifications, each pargana being sub-divided into four assessment circles, for which separate rates were framed. The committee consisted of five members, only one of whom (a Tahsildar) had any pretence to knowledge of revenue matters.

11 The result of their labours was a so-called regular settlement for 10 years

Ten years' settlement, 1873-1882

instead of the 30 years contemplated by Captain Walter. Not a single record was prepared, and the sole object was clearly to wring the last farthing from the Zamindars. How effectually this was done will appear from paragraph 71 of the Political Agent's report for the year 1873-74 (page 155, Rajputana Administration Report) —

"A regular settlement for a term of 10 years has been made by which the Government demand has increased from Rs 16,90,202 (the original demand of the six years' settlement was Rs 16,85,000) to Rs 20,16,584, being an increase of Rs 3,26,382 over the former settlement. The share paid to the Raj is one-sixth, the Zamindar receives one twelfth, while the share of the tillers is three-fourths. The causes which have contributed to the enhancement of the revenue are an increased area of cultivated land and the masonry wells."

The Political Agent, in reporting to the Agent to the Governor-General the completion of the settlement (letter, No 165, dated 28th February 1874), writes —

"The increase—Rs 3,26,382—at first sight would seem to be a heavy one, but when it is remembered that the last settlement was a very light one, and the great increase that has since taken place in the amount of cultivated land, and the disproportion there is between the rates given by the district officials on actual observation of capacity of lands and the reduced Jama actually fixed by the Durbar, the conclusion to be derived will be that the measure will not sit heavy upon the Zamindars."

"In fact, the greater portion of the statistics for the settlement had been prepared during the last days of the minority and had borne the personal examination of Major Walter and the able officials acting under his orders, and the Durbar assures me that the settlement far from being a hard one will yet bear increasing after a period of years."

Further on he writes that during a recent tour —

"In a few instances the villagers complained of the increase made in the previous rates of assessment and of their inability to meet the enhanced demand, but on enquiry I am inclined to believe that the latter part of their representation would not bear the test of scrutiny and that, all points considered, they have no real cause for complaint."

As justifying the enhancement, he adds that, since Captain Walter's report of 1865-66—1866-67, cultivation had increased by 267,943 bigahs and wells by 1,166.

Unfortunately I have been unable to trace the statements from which he deduces these results, but I am inclined to think the increase in cultivation may have been due to the standard of measurement, i.e., the bigah—being contracted—a device which had been more than once resorted to in Bhartpur, to establish at least on paper, grounds for enhancing the demand.

Captain Walter in 1865-66 had put the cultivated area at 740,000 acres. A further increase of 267,943 bigahs (the bigah is $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre) would have raised it to 857,177 acres, whereas in 1896-97 it was only 533,392 acres. The only conclusion is therefore that either the figures supplied to the Political Agent at the ten years' settlement were erroneous—perhaps purposely so, or that subsequent mal administration and agricultural distress have reduced the area of cultivation by 40 per cent.

12 The assessment was brought into working from the year 1873-74. All

Incidence and working of 10 years' settlement

authorities who have knowledge of its working now admit that it was grievously excessive. So far from the State share being limited to one-sixth, I am inclined to think it represented at least one-third of the produce. In paragraph 66 of the report of 1873-74 the Political Agent remarks —

"The successive stages in the work of settlement are the same as those prevailing in the North-West Provinces. The lands of the different villages are demarcated, the capacity of the various soils ascertained after a careful scrutiny of their former yields, when a critical appraisement takes place, a deduction of one-third is made in favour of the Zamindars, the net balance being fixed as the regular amount of the assessment."

From this it would appear that the State took two-thirds of the net assets, based on assumed rent rates, but, as a matter of fact, the whole proceeding was a make-believe, and the committee had neither the capacity nor the

desire to make a regular settlement, their main object being to enhance the State revenue. The increased demand was, however, realised almost in full for the first four years, which were years of good rainfall and abundant harvests, but broke down hopelessly in the terrible famine of 1877-78. The actual realisations during its currency—omitting the figures for the Deorhi tahsil assigned for the maintenance of the ladies of the Zanana—were—

		Rs
Total demand for the State	...	20,16,584
Deduct Deorhi or Bhurtpur tahsil		2,37,019
	Balance	17,81,565
Realisations, 1873-74	.	17,86,509
1874-75	.	17,72,906
1875-76	..	17,63,697
1876-77	...	17,67,784
1877-78	.	12,50,084
1878-79	.	14,54,591
1879-80		16,13,067
1880-81	.	13,24,148
1881-82	.	15,43,149
1882-83	.	16,00,905
	Total	1,59,97,235
	Average	15,90,723

These figures have been obtained from a return recently prepared with great care under the Diwan's orders. Those given in the Annual Administration Reports, subsequent to the famine year, are absolutely unreliable, as the realisations have been exaggerated, probably in order to conceal the disastrous effects of the famine on the State revenues. The arrears for the whole period averaged nearly 2 lakhs, or about 11 per cent of the demand.

13 The land revenue has never since risen to the pitch it had attained prior to the famine year which has permanently affected the prosperity of the State. This will be referred to in more detail further on.

The distress was further aggravated by the abolition of the salt trade in the tahsils of Dig, Kama, and Bhurtpur, involving a loss of 25 lakhs per annum to the State revenue and of about 6 lakhs to the Zamindars and persons engaged in the trade. The British Government in return paid at the time Rs 2,25,000 as compensation to the salt workers, and pays an annual subsidy of Rs 1,50,000 to the State. The stoppage of the manufacture, however, threw great numbers of people out of employment, most of whom finally emigrated from the State. The results of famine, bad harvests, abolition of the salt trade, are expressed most significantly in the census of 1881 when the population was returned as 645,540 against 743,710 in 1867—a decrease of 14 per cent in 14 years.

14 Owing to the deterioration of resources and the reduction in the cultivated area, the assessment of 1873-74 had by this time become oppressive and impossible of realisation, and as the term expired in 1882-83, a further revision was undertaken. This was again entrusted to the inevitable committee. Unfortunately they confined their operations to the Dig Nizam, embracing at the time the five tahsils of Gopalganj, Pahari, Kama, Dig, and Kumher, which were believed to have suffered most from the famine. In these they gave liberal reductions, which

reduced the total demand for the State from Rs 20,16,584 to Rs 18,96,000. As usual, no records of rights was prepared, nor is there anything on record to show the lines on which they worked.

This re-assessment came into working in 1883-84 and remained in force in some tahsils till the Rabi of 1890 and in others till the Rabi of 1891. Excluding again the Bhartpur or Deorhi tahsil, the demand had now been reduced to Rs 16,63,981, and the realisations were as follows —

	Rs
1883-84	11,68,737
1884-85	16,43,911
1885-86	16,17,258
1886-87	15,49,324
1887-88	15,29,414
1888-89	15,50,986
1889-90	15,39,024
Total	1,05,98,654
Average	15,14,093

Thus, even on the reduced Jama, there was an annual average deficit of $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, or about 9 per cent. About half of this deficit is, however, due to the bad harvests of 1883-84, when the revenue realised was 5 lakhs short of the demand—and even fell below the figures of the famine year 1877-78. I can find no reference to this re-assessment in the annual reports or in the Agency records.

15 As its term was drawing to a close, the Maharaja decided to have a complete re-settlement and re-assessment of the State made for a term of 15 years. As a necessary preliminary to this, a cess of 10 per cent on the revenue was levied from the Zamindars, which brought in a sum of Rs 1,63,674, of which about Rs 63,600 were spent on survey, etc., and the balance of over a lakh went into the State coffers. Amins and Munsarims from British territory and adjoining States were employed to make a plane-table survey and prepare the usual records. This branch of the work was supervised by the Deputy Collector Sheikh Asghar Ali and Dr. Rahim Bakhsh, a palace favourite, who was subsequently put in charge of the Revenue Department. No skilled supervising agency was employed, nor were the local Patwaris and Kanungos utilised in preparing the record. The result is that, though the survey was fairly accurate and the maps have stood the test of checking by Survey Department, the record was of little value.

The records prepared were meant to be of a minute and elaborate character, but the really important papers are either wanting or incomplete. For many estates no *Shajra Nash* or *Khewat* to show the tenure, shares, etc., was framed. No *Wajib-ul-arz* or village administration paper was drawn up, there is nothing to show how the distribution of revenue was to be made, nor is the new assessment for the whole estate or individual holdings anywhere entered. Finally, the records were never formally attested by any officer, and they can only be regarded as *chittas* or rough drafts.

16 The same evil fate pursued the even more important question of re-assessment. The assessing committee was constituted of two tahsildars, a Munsarim and the Court Physician—Rahim Bakhsh. A number of elaborate returns showing the previous demand, average realisations and all the statistics as to fluctuation in cultivation, classes of soils, wells, ploughs, crops, cattle, population—in fact all and more than all the information usually embodied in village note books—were prepared by the Tahsildars as a basis for the re-assessment. It will hardly be credited however—did the fact not take place in Bhartpur—that in preparing

those statistics the papers of the new settlement were passed over, and the statistics were based on the old records of 1857 brought up to date in a haphazard way by the Patwaris. Thus the Committee, following the records of 1857 and the rough and unattested entries in the annual papers, would assume that an increase of cultivation or wells had taken place in an estate, whereas the new survey might reveal a considerable decrease.

The Committee sat at Bhartpur, never visited the tahsils, and for their local knowledge as to the condition of the estates, the necessity for relief or their capacity to pay an enhanced Jama, had to depend solely on the opinions of the Tahsildars. These, as far as left on record, are usually scanty and incomplete. Theoretical rent rates were worked out—on what basis is unknown—for villages or groups of villages, and the result arrived at by applying these to the different classes of soils as shown in the annual papers, after deducting a small and varying percentage for what is termed the Hakk Zumindari—representing the margin of profit left to the owners—was fixed as the new assessment. No attempt was made to arrange for the distribution over holdings. This has been left entirely in the hands of the Tahsildars, Patwaris and Mahadars, who may alter it at their pleasure from year to year, or from harvest to harvest. The result is that no revenue payer knows beforehand the amount he is responsible for, and the door is left open for excess realisations, cheating and malversation generally. In addition to the land revenue, a multitude of cesses—the chief of which are (1) local rate, 4-11-0 per cent, (2) Patwaricess, 3-2-0 per cent, (3) contribution for temples, orphans, stationery, Kanungo's fees—which had been in force since the summary settlement were also incorporated in the demand. Another item was the payment of the old arrears. These were divided into (1) arrears up to 1887-88, (2) arrears for the subsequent two years. The latter were left to be realised in lump sums at the discretion of the Tahsildars, and to liquidate the former a percentage on the new Jama, varying from 1 to 12 per cent, was fixed, and this was to be realised with the revenue instalments. As usual, beyond the bare statements referred to, the committee left nothing on record to explain their methods—what the State share was assumed to be, how the asset of each estate were calculated, etc., etc.—and I can find no reference to this settlement in the Agency records. The assessment was, I believe, announced for a term of 15 years.

17 The revenue assessed was Rs 18,69,319 exclusive of cesses, giving a reduction of Rs 20,651 on the demand of the previous settlement. To this, however, must be added Rs 64,512 realised with the revenue on account of the old balances, making a total of Rs 17,33,861. The demand and realisations—deducting as before the Deorhi or Bhartpur Tahsil—have been as follows—

		Rs
Land revenue demand of 11 tahsils		17,20,725
Balances of do		17,81,225
Realisations, 1890-91		16,71,818
1891-92		17,01,511
1892-93		17,24,484
1893-94		17,31,915
1894-95		17,25,509
1895-96	..	15,23,143
1896-97	..	17,13,042
Total		1,17,91,422
Average		... 16,81,489

thus the balances average a lakh a year against an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the 1883 settlement and of 2 lakhs in the 1873 settlement.

18 Speaking relatively, the present demand is moderate in the four northern tahsils—Gopalganj, Pahari, Kama, and Dig, which are now being re-assessed, full but not excessive in the four central tahsils—Nagar,

Akhegarh, Kumher, and Bhartpur, and as far as I can offer an opinion without local knowledge, excessive in the four southern tahsils—Rupbas, Biyana, Oochain, and Bhusawar

The enhancement proposed for the northern tahsils is shown in the attached report, in the central tahsils a small enhancement is probable, but this will probably be more than outweighed by the reduction that will be given in the southern tahsils, the extent of which I cannot at present attempt to forecast

19 I may here conveniently refer to the question of arrears of land revenue which may be classified as follows The figures have been given by the Revenue Department —

	Rs
(1) Balances prior to 1855	863
(2) Balances between 1855 and the settlement of 1890	43,58,605
(3) Balances since the settlement of 1890	7,90,236
Total	51,49,704

The amount is appalling, representing nearly three years' demand

The figures by tahsils up to 15th February 1897 were as follows —

	Rs
Gopalgarh	5,69,820
Pahar	1,48,428
Kama	2,10,709
Dig	6,16,421
Total northern tahsils	15,45,378
Nagar	3,89,365
Akhegarh	3,67,480
Kumher	4,60,178
Bhartpur (1) Deorhi	17,02,612
Total central tahsils	29,19,635
Rupbas	6,07,123
Oochain	2,91,898
Biana	1,97,284
Bhusawar	3,94,106
Total southern tahsils	14,90,411

GRAND TOTAL 59,55,424

The details by tahsils total up to 8 lakhs above the figures already given by periods. The fact is that, at the present stage, it is impossible to obtain accurate figures, except for the tahsils under assessment—which will be given in the assessment reports—and the accounts are in such confusion that these can be obtained only after months of search and enquiry. It is clear, however, that the arrears for the last 43 years amount to between 50 and 60 lakhs, or an average of about 1½ lakhs a year. No balances subsequent to 1855 have ever yet been remitted even in the famine years. As the assessment of each tahsil or group of tahsils proceeds, the question of these balances will be settled once for all, but I may here state that the Political Agent, Diwan and Chief Revenue Officer agree that

all arrears, prior to the settlement of 1890, should as a rule be now remitted as irrecoverable, and that we should confine ourselves to realising as much as is justified of the balances—roughly 8 lakhs—that have since accumulated. Some of this has been realised in the last few harvests

In these remarks I have anticipated the natural order of my subject to which I must now revert

20 After the State came again under the direct administration of the Political Agent in 1895, it was decided that a new settlement was necessary, for not only is the existing assessment often unequal or excessive, but there are no reliable records to define the rights of the Zamindars and cultivators. In fact, the regular settlement, which was begun under Sir H. Lawrence's orders over 40 years ago, and interrupted by the mutiny, is now being seriously taken in hand. The delay has had most disastrous consequences for the State and the people, has retarded the natural development and demoralised or broken down numbers of the village communities. The saying 'rayat kisi ka nahin hai', attributed to no less an authority than Ram Chandra, seems to have been hitherto taken as the keynote to the revenue policy of the State. It is true, as remarked by Major Powlett in the Alwar Settlement Report, that tenderness for the ryots is regarded by officials of Native States as an amiable but pernicious weakness, and generosity towards them a wanton surrender of State interests. One does not look for one or the other of these qualities in the dealings of a Native State with its Zamindars, but one would have expected that a broad-minded selfishness would have brought home to its rulers the fact that the interests of the State and people were one and the same in the long run, and that the repeated attempts to squeeze the sponge dry would inevitably tend towards the result that there would be nothing left to squeeze. The fact that the land revenue realised is now considerably less than it was 25 years ago is the Nemesis for the harsh and narrow minded revenue administration since pursued

12 Mr E. G. Colvin, C.S., on 5th November 1896, took up the office of Settlement Commissioner for the Alwar and Bhartpur States. In March 1896 he had made a brief inspection of the maps and records prepared in the 1890 settlement, and came to the conclusion that the record was unreliable and must be prepared anew, but that the maps then prepared might be utilised if they stood the test of checking by a trained surveyor

In the hot weather and rains of 1896 a capable surveyor was deputed for this purpose from the Survey Office, Calcutta, who made an independent check of 24 maps, two in each tahsil. The method adopted was to take two fixed points in each estate, survey from the line between them by offsets on the various field boundaries, and compare the results with the maps prepared in 1889-90 by the Amins, which meantime were kept under lock and key. The comparison was carried out in the Survey Office, Calcutta, and the Deputy Surveyor General, in returning the settlement maps with the corresponding traces of the re-survey of the boundaries and of the check line in each, wrote (see his letter No. 1119, dated 3rd December 1896) —

"You will perceive that the old maps are fairly correct as to the peripheries, and that, when a field is identical in shape in the two maps, its agreement is good, but there seems to be a number of changes—Your maps, when brought up to date, will serve as indexes, showing the relative position of all details, to the *Khasras* which contain the measurements for area purposes, but the maps not being accurate survey cannot take the place of professional maps"

This report showed that for assessment purposes it was sufficient to bring the maps of 1889-90 up to date, and this is the line that has been followed, new surveys having been made in a few cases where the existing maps were found to be very incorrect, or where considerable changes had taken place owing to partition, breaking up of waste, etc.

Last year I succeeded in unearthing the original revenue survey maps of 1855-58 in the State Engineer's office, and have utilised them for checking the boundaries and areas

22 This question having been settled, Mr Colvin in November 1896 began operations in the four northern tahsils—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, and Dig—with a small staff of two Sadar Munsarims and 16 Munsarims. In January 1897 the services of Mr A H Pyster, who had been engaged on survey settlement in Bihar and Orissa, were obtained from the Survey Department, and he was put in immediate charge of the work.

As one of the main objects of the settlement was the improvement of the local Patwari and Kanungo agency, so that hereafter they may be able to maintain a permanent record, the work of instruction was first taken in hand, and rules for the completion of the preliminary record were framed.

23 During the cold weather of 1896-97 the old maps were brought up to date in 381 out of the 479 villages in the northern tahsils, and the field books or Khasras were generally written up. The progress made is shown in Mr Colvin's letter No 299-C, dated 28th April 1897, an enclosure to the Agent to the Governor General's letter No 1955-G, dated 15th May 1897, to the Government of India.

During the hot weather the Patwaris were collected at head-quarters for the completion of the Khasras and the correction of areas, those shown in the maps of 1889-90 being compared with those obtained by extraction with the bigah comb. An attempt was also made to prepare *Khataunis* and genealogical trees—a work which should have preceded rather than followed the preparation of the Khasras, but owing to the ignorance of the Patwaris, and the inadequacy or inefficiency of the supervising establishment, most of whom were drawn from Bengal settlements, and were therefore unable to understand the system of tenure prevailing and the form of record required in the village communities of Northern India, little progress was made in this direction, and the work which was of a preliminary nature had to be done over again last cold weather.

At the end of April 1897 Mr Colvin was appointed Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, but maintained a general control over the settlement till his transfer to Baluchistan in November.

24 On 9th July 1897 I took immediate charge of the operations. In consultation with Mr Colvin it was decided in the cold weather of 1897-98 to complete and attest the imperfect preliminary record of the four northern tahsils, and at the same time to bring under settlement the four central tahsils. A set of Patwari rules, drafted by Mr Colvin, was finally passed and issued and new rules for the preparation and attestation of the record were framed. It was further decided to abandon the system of making a rough preliminary record in one year, correcting and attesting it in the next, and to push on the preparation and attestation of the record simultaneously.

25 To carry out the programme a considerable increase of establishment was required. Many of the Bengal and Hindustani Munsarims, who had been hurriedly got together, were quite unequal to the task of preparing the record on the lines required, and without sufficient direction and supervision this work could not be carried out by the Patwaris. These men therefore had to be got rid of, and as the systems of tenure are similar to those of the Punjab, and the Government of India had suggested that the settlement be carried out after the Punjab model, I endeavoured to fill their places by borrowing selected settlement-trained Patwaris and Kanungos from Punjab districts or settlements, and the good offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Hissar and Lahore, and the Settlement Officers of Montgomery and Dera Gazi Khan enabled me to do this. The Patwaris have generally been appointed Munsarims on Rs 20 to 30 per mensem, the Kanungos as Sadar Munsarims on Rs 40 to Rs 60.

These men have in nearly all cases been given two years' leave from their own districts, so that, if their services are not required at the close of settlement, they can fall back upon their substantive appointments. In the eight tahsils under settlement 10 Sadar Munsarims and about 50 Munsarims are now employed, of

whom over half are men trained in Punjab settlements These men are the backbone of the settlement and have generally done excellent work I can safely assert that, without them, it would have been impossible to carry on the operations with accuracy or dispatch

No Amins have been made use of in preparing the record This has been done entirely by the local Patwaris, assisted and controlled by the Munsarims

26 The State Kanungo Agency consists usually of one office and one field Kanungo in each tahsil These men were miserably underpaid, their salaries averaging less than Rs 10 per mensem With the sanction of the Revenue Department the pay of those who have qualified in settlement work—which nearly all have now done—has been raised to Rs 15 per mensem to start with, and a further increase to Rs 20 per mensem has been provided for One man in each tahsil is put at the disposal of the settlement office and utilised as a Munsarim Many of them have already given promise of turning out efficient Kanungos With one or two exceptions they know Hindi as well as Urdu

There are no less than 577 Patwaris in the State All but a few know Hindi, and a fair sprinkling of them know Urdu as well The average pay is Rs 92 per annum which is by no means bad for a Native State Their circles are small, the average figures being in round numbers —

Total area per Patwari	5,300 bigahs
Cultivated area per Patwari	2,400 "
Number of fields per Patwari	1,600
Number of holdings per Patwari	240
Average land revenue	Rs 3,330

The number of fields and holdings will no doubt be much increased by settlement operations, but, even allowing for this and for the fact that the Patwaris' duties in connection with revenue collections, etc., are much wider than in British territory, the number is excessive Mr Colvin contemplated reducing it from 577 to 386 I have held the matter over till I have had further experience of local requirements, but I doubt if it will be possible or desirable to reduce the number below 450

The Patwari cess, 3-2-0 per cent on the land revenue, provides more than adequate funds for the pay of that number In some tahsils the Patwaris have a good deal of extra work in connection with Inams and Mafis, the area, etc., of which has not been taken account of in the above averages There were formerly 56 Inam Patwaris These were reduced a few years ago and their work made over to the present men, while the Patwari cess levied on *Inam* and *Mafi* lands amounting to over Rs 5,000 per annum goes to swell the Patwar Fund Satisfactory progress has been made with the training of the Patwaris They have been and are being instructed in surveying by the plane-table and square systems, in the calculation of areas, revision of maps, relaying of boundaries, while by insisting on each man preparing the records of his own circle, we hope to ensure that they shall have a thorough knowledge of record work The Patwaris and Kanungos in Bhartpur are better paid than in Alwar, the hereditary system is not in force, the material is better, and the results of their training have so far—thanks to the hearty co-operation of the Chief Revenue Officer, Rai Sohan Lal, himself an old settlement official in the Punjab, and afterwards Settlement Officer in Bikanir—been more satisfactory than in Alwar

27 As settlement operations extended, it was found necessary to also strengthen the supervising agency Mr Pyster, though an excellent Survey Officer and possessing a good knowledge of records, knew little about assessment and could not be expected to supervise the work of eight tahsils These were therefore divided into three circles The Dig circle—including the three tahsils of Kama, Dig, Kumher—was put in charge of Munshi Hira Singh, an experienced Settlement Tahsildar from the Punjab, whose services on an initial salary of Rs 200 per mensem were obtained through the Government of India. The Gopalgarh

circle—including the three tahsils of Paharī, Gopalgarh, and Nagar—was put under Munshi Mahmud Hosam, the State Deputy Collector, who has had considerable experience of settlement work in Punjab districts and in Jhallawar. The two tahsils of Bhartpur and Akhegarh were put under Mr Pyster, who also exercises a general control over the central office at Bhartpur accounts, tracing establishment, survey equipment, stationery, etc

Form of the settlement and other records

28 The form of the new record was then fixed. It will contain the following documents as in Alwar —

- 1 Field Register (Khasra)
- 2 Field Map (Shajra)
- 3 Genealogical tree (Shajra Nasb), with details of tenures and shares
- 4 Khewat Khatauni or Jamabandi
- 5 Register of disputes decided summarily
- 6 Register of tenancy cases decided
- 7 Statement of wells
- 8 Statement of gardens
- 9 Statement of revenue free grants
- 10 Village administration paper (Wajib ul arz)
- 11 Order of Settlement Commissioner fixing the assessment
- 12 Order of the Deputy Collector fixing the distribution (Bachh)
- 13 Final proceeding

Two copies of the record are being prepared—one in Hindi for the Patwari, the other in Urdu for the Revenue Office. Mr Colvin had intended to have both copies in Hindi, but it has been decided in consultation with the State authorities to have the State copy in Urdu, as all the superior civil and revenue officials know Urdu, while many of them do not know Hindi. At the same time the forms of the assessment statements for villages and tahsils were laid down, and detailed instructions as regards the form of the tahsil assessment reports were issued to the circle officers.

29 All preliminary matters having thus been disposed of, field work was begun. Progress up to date in preparation of records in October 1897, and was carried out with certain interruptions—when the Patwaris were made over to the tahsils for *dhal bachh* and collection work—till the end of May. The establishment was then called into the head-quarters of each circle for the completion and checking of the papers, the preparation of the assessment returns, and fairing of the new record. The attached statement shows the amount of work under each head that has been got through up to 15th July, and I am happy to say that it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. By the end of the cold weather it is hoped that the new records will be completed attested and faired for eight tahsils, while from 1st October attestation will begin in the remaining four.

Return of work for eight tahsils under settlement in Bhartpur up to 15th July 1898

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH																						
Serial No	Name of tahsil	Number of villages in each	Number of villages in which Shajra Nash and Khatauns written and attested	Number of villages in which revision of maps and preparation of Khatauns was completed by Patwaris	Number of villages attested by Munasirims	Number of villages finally attested by Sadar Munasirim	Number of villages in which Wajid ul ariz was written by Sadar Munasirim	Number of villages finally attested by Deputy Collector or Circle Officer	Number of villages in which Halat (Nehl) was written by Deputy Collector or Circle Officer	Number of claims to occupancy rights disposed of	Mahaz Milan (checking of maps)	Zarab Janch (checking of areas)	Orders carried out as directed by Circle Officer during attestation	Assessment statistics prepared	Fairing of Shajra Nash	Taking of statement of wells	Writing of Jamabandi	Comparison of Jamabandi with Khatauns	Fairing of Khatauns	Comparison of Khatauns with Khatauns	NEW RECORDS PASSED			
																					By Munasirim	By Sadar Munasirim	By Deputy Collector or Circle Officer	
1	Gopalgarh	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	2 119	21	21	107	138	1	13	68	32	37	11	20	11		
2	Pahar	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	250			65	87		50	43	46	59	35	9			
3	Dig	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	758			32	62										
4	Kama	118	118	118	118	115	117	118	118	1 654	118			118			1		51					
Total		468	468	468	454	442	444	433	463	8 534	141	33	343	412	1	63	157	75	135	70	45	0		
5	Nagar	84	84	84	84	84	27	84	84	1 431	84	84	75	70			3							
6	Alhegarh	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	67			65	91		19	44			21	16			
7	Bhartpur	152	152	152	150	150	111	142	142	609			53	32			35							
8	Kumher	120	119	118	72	62	2			9														
Total		447	446	445	397	367	231	317	317	2 316	84	84	125	123		19	101	3	1	21	16			
Grand Total		915	912	913	851	829	555	740	745	10 410	235	107	437	605	1	83	60	73	114	73	6	35		

30 The difficulties of framing a record practically '*ab initio*'—for the records of 1855 and 1890, though of some evidential value were incomplete and unattested—will be easily understood. In many estates the main difficulty was to determine the tenure—whether joint, by shares, possession, etc., and, as a crucial matter of this nature could not well be left to subordinates, the circle officers were required to make a tour of all the villages and decide this point themselves according to instructions laid down. The tenure having been defined and the genealogical tree drawn out, the Khataunis or holdings were then easily made out, and once this had been done, the filling up of the Khasras became a simple matter, which an ordinary Patwari with regular supervision could be trusted to do fairly correctly. What I have seen in Alwar and Bhartpur convinces me that the stumbling block over which the ordinary settlement officials of these parts come to grief is that they start by preparing their *Khasras* before the tenure has been ascertained and the holdings defined, and are therefore foredoomed to failure in the endeavours to work out the holdings from the Khasras.

31 At the outset we were confronted with the fundamental questions—what is the status of the Zamindars? Is there in each estate a proprietary body as separate from the cultivators? If so, in what do their proprietary rights consist and how do they differ from ordinary cultivators in their relation to the land and the State? The Chief Revenue Officer, Rai Sohan Lall, relying on the fact that all cultivators, both the so-called proprietors and others, usually contribute equally to the State demand, contended that the distinction between proprietors and other cultivators if it had ever existed, had now ceased to exist, and was of opinion that all actual cultivators should now be regarded as tenants holding on the same level, direct from the State and that a ryotwari settlement should now be made direct with them all, whether they were the reputed hereditary proprietors or not, each cultivator to have fixity of tenure as long as he paid the State demand, and the land to pass to his heirs by the usual rules of succession, but not to be alienable by sale or mortgage, etc.

This it was urged, by permanently fixing in the soil all existing cultivators, would promote agriculture, hasten the breaking up of waste or abandoned lands, and thus be beneficial to the State and the great body of agriculturists. These arguments are no doubt specious, but both Mr Colvin and myself agreed in rejecting them.

The main fact on which they are based, *viz*, that all contribute equally to the Government demand is a temporary and accidental one, due partly to the State demand being so heavy as to absorb all the profits of cultivation and partly to the forbearance of the owners. It is by no means universal even in Bhartpur where, as will be shown further on, many owners admittedly take profit rents from their cultivators, and many more do so, but conceal the fact. This phenomenon is not confined to Bhartpur. It is common in Alwar where proprietary rights have long been admitted, and at last settlement was very common in the adjoining British districts of Gurgaon. In a backward state of agriculture it is usually met with.

To infer from a temporary equality of revenue liability, a permanent equality of status is a deduction illogical and unreasonable. On the other hand, there are most convincing reasons to show that there is a proprietary body distinct from and superior to the ordinary cultivators. The northern tahsils of Bhartpur, like most of Gurgaon and half of Alwar, lies in the Mewat or country of the Meos, who had held the land for hundred of years before they came under the sway of Bhartpur, Alwar or of the British Government. The existing villages were founded by them, the existing cultivators or their ancestors were settled by them, and it is they, and not the cultivators who are primarily responsible for the payment of the State demand, though for convenience this may be distributed on a like. Such Zamindars are known in Rajputana as "*Bhumiyas*" or hereditary owners of the soil. To refuse the Meos of Bhartpur a right, which has pro-

prescription and has long been conceded to their brethren in Gurgaon, Alwar and Muthra, would at once create a blaze of discontent. The same argument applies with even greater force in the case of the next great landholding tribe—the Jais. These are notoriously democratic and proudly style themselves the “brothers and sons” of the Maharajas or ruling family. The lands they hold either have been in their possession for generations or were won with their swords in the last century, and this fact was recognised by the earlier rulers of the State—Churaman, Suraj Mal and Badan Singh—by the remission of all or three-fourths of the State demand to them on condition of military service. In fact, their lands are held on a species of feudal tenure from the Crown.

To treat them now as having the same status as their Chamar and Mali tenants would be a grievous injustice and would set the State in a blaze. Furthermore, the original proprietors, by whom I imply the founders of the village or their successors in interest by hereditary descent, transfer or, force, even where they pay the Jama at the same rates as the cultivators have in other respects an admittedly superior status. This is recognised in their receiving marriage (*dhol dhanka*) and other fees from non owners, in their levying *Malba* for village expenses, and in certain selected members or all of them receiving from the State a percentage on the revenue they pay in—which is known as *Hakk Mukaddami*. The non-owning cultivators would never dream of claiming an equal status with them in these respects. At the most their claim would be as hereditary tenants of long standing to enjoy the *privilege* of paying at the same rates as the owners, and this matter has been taken cognisance of, and will be discussed in connection with the tenancy question. For the above and other reasons, which need not be adduced, it has been decided that in each estate there is a proprietary body having a position distinct from and superior to that of the ordinary cultivators.

32 The next point is to determine the relation between that proprietary body and the State. This matter was raised as far back as the summary settlement by Sir H. Lawrence.

From the rather fragmentary correspondence available in the agency office, I gather that in the operations carried out by Captain Nixon in 1855-57, with a view to a regular settlement to last for the term of the minority, the class to which I refer were in accordance with the practice prevailing in adjoining districts, and States recorded as *Maliks* or proprietors, and the Political Agent's opinion was asked as to the fair margin of profit to be left to them.

33 The Political Agent, Major Morrison, in his reply No. 112, dated 31st December 1856, to Captain Nixon's address, objected to this proceeding on the following grounds —

Views of the Political Agent in 1856

“In all Native States the Raj retains the proprietary right to all the land. In our Regulation Provinces this right has been vested in the *lambardars*, and, as you have been required to proceed in your settlement in the spirit of these regulations, the result will be that the proprietary rights of the Raj will be transferred to the *biswadars* of villages who have never yet been recognized as having any

“A revenue arrangement which tends to alienate the rights of the Raj in so summary a manner appears to me to be liable to strong objections, and, as it does not fall in with my own ideas of right or duty or necessity in our management of a Native State, I think it proper before replying to your letter to record my dissent against the principle on which the settlement is being made.

“Having made this reservation, and dealing with the question of the margin of profit to be left to the *lambardars* as if this State was a British Zilla, the instructions of the Governor-General's Agent prescribe rates varying from one third to one-half as the proper margin to be allowed from the *Kacha Jamabandi* to the proprietors, and, as this is the ratio which it has been found expedient to allow throughout our own provinces, I could not venture to advise any difference being made for the Bhartpur territory from any experience which I have acquired of any peculiarity of the land tenures or village expenses which would justify any reduction of this margin of profit.”

34. The Agent to the Governor General in his reply to Captain Nixon (No 41, dated 17th January 1857), dealt with these objections as follows —

Views of Sir H. Lawrence, Agent to Governor-General

"Major Morrison's opinion as to Native States is not altogether correct, and his statement regarding my instructions is altogether erroneous. I never proposed to *give proprietary rights*, but to *record existing ones*, also to secure fair rent rates to cultivators, and a fair margin to *biswadars* or others engaging for the Durbar revenue. The 6th paragraph of my instructions of 1st December to your address (these are unfortunately now not forthcoming), part of which Major Morrison appears to quote is very plain on this point. You are there told to remember 'you are acting for a Native Government,' and you are told to consult the Political Agent and the Durbar officials and 'to maintain such customs and even prejudices of the Durbar that, without being oppressive to the ryots are usually desired by Native Governments.' Thus, if *biswadars* are now only farmers, they will remain for the present only farmers, and *it will rest with the Maharaja hereafter to raise them to the status of proprietors*, the settlement will be a lease, not a proprietary settlement.

"I still adhere to the necessity of a margin varying from one third to one half. You can ordinarily make it about 40 per cent. In large good villages 33 per cent may be sufficient, whereas in a wild poor Mewatti or Durg village 50 per cent may be absolutely necessary. Ordinarily the engagement will be with the *biswadars*, all sharing the profits and all being jointly and severally responsible for the jama and all signing the administration papers, one, two, or three according to the size of the village being elected with your consent as *lambardars* and receiving among them four per cent for their trouble, the amount to be deducted from the margin. You will understand that the margin will include all deductions for Patwari, *lambardars*, watchmen, village expenses, etc., although in British territory Government bears half the expense of the two for one."

The matter is again dealt with in Sir H. Lawrence's report to the Government of India on Bhartpur affairs, dated 4th March 1857. After referring to his instructions, he repudiates the idea that he was infringing the rights of the Raj, and that he was declaring a proprietary right in the village communities in opposition to the custom of Native States which vests such right in the Raj.

He adds —

"A very slight knowledge of the subject would have satisfied him (the Political Agent) that the very converse is the Hindu theory, and that it is only under gross tyranny that such is not the practice."

After explaining that the Political Agent's objections were due to the representation of some of the native officials, he adds —

"Few natives, especially Mohamedans, can appreciate the blessings offered to others, or can understand that there may be minor as well as major rights in a community, and that, even if the Maharaja have what may be called the Taluqdari right, there must be inferior holdings in the definition and record of which half the value of the settlement depends. The Deputy (Agent) a hard, though otherwise partially enlightened man like other good specimens of his class prefers 'Kham tahsil' direct management home farms, and such like arrangements, to the village system, forgetting that, even if the Zamindars have no rights, it may be wise to give them leases *in the absence as asserted by himself and the Political Agent, of all honesty and all business habits among the Bhartpur officials*."

I have given these quotations at length, not only because they embody the opinions of so eminent an authority, and one by no means disposed to whittle away the rights of native rulers, but because this was the first and apparently the last occasion in which the position of the Zamindars with reference to the State was put directly in issue.

35. What orders (if any) the Government of India passed on Sir H. Lawrence's report I am unable to ascertain.

Status of the Zamindars as recorded in the settlement of 1855-57 and during the minority

At all events the unattested record framed by Captain Nixon in 1855-57, not only clearly shows the Zamindars as owners (Maliks), but discriminates between their position and that of occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will. The fact that the assessment was based on the principle that a considerable share of the profits should be left with the *biswadars* or sharers in the profits and liabilities, that all these, as distinguished from the subordinate tenants, were entitled to

share in the profits and were made jointly responsible for the loss, that the engagement for the Jama was to be taken from them all, and that they were to be represented by lambardars elected by or selected from themselves, rendered their status—by whatever name it may be called—practically the same as that of the village communities of adjoining British districts or Native States

In the three years' and six years' settlements carried out during the minority the same practice was followed, and when the Maharaja came into his powers, he made no attempt to attack the status of the Zamindars, though he considerably enhanced their liabilities

36 Thus, in paragraph 65 of the Annual Report of 1873-74, the Political Agent, in referring to the ten years' settlement carried out under the Maharaja's orders, writes —

Status of the Zamindars in settlements made under the Maharaja's orders

"The land tenures of the State may be divided into two classes—zamindari or crown (Khalsa is the more usual term) lands, and Mafi or rent free holdings. Zamindari tenures are those in which the land is cultivated for the Zamindar by lessees who pay him a certain rent for the same. The (value of the) land is estimated according to the nature of the soil and the probable amount of yield. After the deduction of *his proprietary rights*, the Raj Jama being thrown into a common stock is paid in through the Patwaris of the village by regular instalments at the end of each harvest"

While in paragraph 66 he writes —

"A deduction of one-third is made in favour of the Zamindars, the net balance being fixed as the regular amount of assessment"

Though the wording of the extracts is rather loose, they prove that the Zamindars enjoyed a recognised proprietary status

Again, in the settlement of 1890, conducted under the direct supervision of the late Maharaja, who was notoriously jealous of his prerogatives and eager to extend them, the Zamindars were again recorded as owners (Maliks) and their shares in the estate defined. The progressive enhancement of assessment had tended to obliterate the distinction between owners and tenants as regards revenue liability, and this tendency had been much aggravated by the famine of 1877-78, after which, in order to encourage tenants to settle and restore the cultivation, the State passed frequent orders that tenants were not to be charged higher rates than the owners. Nevertheless we find the assessing committee recognising the superior status of the owners by remitting in each case a share of the assumed net assets of the estate in their favour as Hakk Zamindari

The State again has never asserted or exercised a right to deal with the land direct. Even when the assessment broke down and the owners refused liability for the Jama, a written relinquishment of their rights and liabilities (*inika nama*) has nearly always been taken by the State before it proceeded to future arrangements for *kham* management or transfer to others

37 Finally, the right of the proprietors to sell and mortgage their lands has never been denied and has been freely exercised, the only restrictions hitherto having been that each case had to be sent up for the sanction of the revenue authorities which was rarely refused, and the main object of which seems to have been to secure for the State a fee at the rate of 10 per cent on the purchase or mortgage money

Powers of alienation enjoyed by zamindars in the past

38 I have gone into the history of this question at what may seem unnecessary length, but it is of such fundamental importance that a full discussion is essential, especially as some of the revenue authorities seemed to be uncertain about it. To effect a final settlement of the matters, it was discussed in March last, in connection with the question of alienation of agricultural land by a committee, presided over by the Political Agent, Major Herbert, and consisting of the Diwan, Chief Revenue Officer, Sessions Judge and myself. The conclusion finally arrived at was that, while the superior and final right of ownership vested in the State, the Zamindars also held a subordinate proprietary right (Hakk Malikana) which they were entitled to possess as long as they paid the State

Proprietary rights of the zamindars and powers of alienation as now defined

demand, which was heritable by their heirs according to the ordinary law or custom of inheritance, but which could not be alienated by them by sale, purchase, or gift, without the consent of the State, and even with that consent could not be alienated to others than (1) their male agnates (Hamjaddis) or (2) other agriculturist members of the same village community or (3) in special cases other agriculturist member of the same tribe or *Got*. This definition, while reserving the superior property of the State, and restricting alienation to outsiders, which are opposed to custom and have hitherto been comparatively rare except under pressure of over-assessment, places the position of the Zamindars on a clear and sound basis. Accordingly, at the present settlement, they have been recorded as owners. This is, I think, in strict consonance with past custom and practice, and with the action of the late Maharaja in the two settlements carried out under his orders.

39 The question of next importance was that of tenant right. Some attempt was made to deal with this question in Captain Nixon's settlement, and tenants are here and there entered in the record as "Maurusi" (hereditary), or "Kadim" (of long standing), but owing to the work being left incomplete and unattested, the result was only partial and unsatisfactory.

In the subsequent settlement up to 1870 as no records were prepared, the question was left in *statu quo*. The papers of the 1890 settlement are, as already pointed out, incomplete and unattested. In some places they show tenants as "Kadim," in others they enter length of cultivation, and to this extent they have been of some use in the present enquiry. Even now some of the State Sirdars and officials were inclined to deny the existence of any custom by which tenants in Bhartpur could acquire occupancy rights. They relied mainly on the fact that nothing had been done to define such tenants at previous settlements, but this was of course due to the fact that these settlements were only partial ones. The question had been discussed as far back as 1865 by the Political Agent (Captain Walter) with the Council of Regency, and he, relying on certain orders and instructions of Captain Nixon in 1855-57, had maintained that the occupancy status of tenants did exist in Bhartpur. It is admitted on all hands that there exists in many villages a class of tenants, who, by having settled with the founders, or by relationship with them or by long possession or other causes, are protected from ejection and entitled to hold at more favorable rents than ordinary year to year tenants or cultivators from other villages. The fact that these privileged tenants were not fully recorded hitherto is, for reasons already given, no argument against their possessing the status claimed, which in practice is frequently, I may almost say generally, conceded to them by the owners themselves.

40 It was decided therefore, in consultation with the State authorities, to take up the question during the attestation of the record. In each estate a separate register was opened of claims for occupancy rights. The names of the owner and tenant, the length of possession as claimed and as proved from the annual papers, the statements of the owner and tenant in brief, were entered, and orders were then passed on each case by the Deputy Collectors or Assistant Settlement Commissioner at the attestation proceedings in the presence of the parties and their co-villagers.

The rule laid down was that those tenants should be held to have acquired occupancy rights—

- (a) who themselves or through their ancestors were entered as occupancy, or old tenants, in the records of 1857 or of 1890,
- (b) whose claims were now admitted by the owners
- (c) who had established their claims by proving 12 years' continuous occupation of the land without a written lease (*patta*) and paying at the same rates as the owners

The extent of the enquiry may be gathered from the figures showing the number of claims disposed of in the four northern tahsils now under assessment, viz —

Gopalgarrh	2,611
Pahar	2,501
Kama	2,654
Dig	758

Total 8,524

Most of these cases have been settled by mutual consent, and in the great majority of them the tenants have succeeded in their claims. How satisfactorily the work has been performed may be judged from the fact that, though I have spent nearly three months on tour in these tahsils I have so far not had more than a dozen appeals, though I am threatened with some hundreds from a single large estate in Kama—Juhra—where most of the tenants of a single Mahajan owner have been decreed occupancy rights by the Deputy Collector. To bar frivolous claims by tenants and unfounded objections by owners, both parties have been informed that in the new assessment occupancy tenants will, in return for the protection now assured to them, be probably made to pay a Mahikana or profit rent to the owners at the rate of one to two annas per rupee, over and above the State demand, but that this cannot be enhanced for at least 10 years and only then by order of Court.

41 For tenants other than occupancy tenants, the number of years they have occupied the land, whether they hold under a written patta or verbal agree-

ment, with the rent actually paid, has been shown in the Khasras and Khataunis, and in future this information will be brought up to date every year, so that in case of claims by tenants for occupancy rights or by owners for ejectment, there may be a basis for decision.

I have now dealt with the three most important matters involved in the settlement, viz — (1) forecast of results of re-assessment, (2) status of the Zamindars, (3) question of tenant right.

42 A few minor subjects remain to be mentioned. The State, before the present settlement, contained 1,477 estates, of which 1,315 were Khalsa or Chauth, 57 held in Inam or Jagir, and 105 in Mafi by

Extension of settlement operations to revenue free villages

temples, charitable institutions, etc

Owing to settlement operations the number has now been reduced to 1,306, of which 1,234 are Khalsa or Chauth, 105 Mafi to temples, charitable institutions, etc, and 57 Inam or Jagir. A still further reduction is probable as settlement operations extend, many small estates which are really offshoots of larger ones, and are held by the same owners in the same shares, have been or will be amalgamated with the parent village, while the practice of forming small resumed areas in Chauth and Mafi villages into separate estates has now been stopped, and such plots have, where feasible, been reattached to the original estate.

In Alwar the Jagirdars and Mafidars have (see paragraph 17 of Introduction to Assessment Report) in nearly all cases encroached so far as to obliterate the antecedent rights of the Zamindars, and amalgamate the proprietary with the Jagir or Mafi rights. Their jealousy of State interference in their domains is so strong that, following the precedent of last settlement, no survey or record for such estates has been made. In Bhartpur, however, the policy of the rulers has always been like Tarquin's, to cut down or prevent the growth of the tall poppies, and the Jagirdars and Mafidars have in few cases been able to usurp the rights of the Zamindars when these were in existence prior to the grant. In nearly all cases of Mafi or Jagir in the four northern tahsils that I have met with, the proprietary right still vests in the Zamindars as in Khalsa villages, and the Mafidar, except

where he has himself founded the estate and settled cultivators, is only entitled to the assessment and in some cases to other customary dues. Hence settlement operations are being extended to all Mafi and Jagir villages, and where the Zamindars are proprietors the revenue demand for which they are liable will be assessed as in Khalsa estates. This too will enable us to have complete statistics for the whole State, and there will be no such *lacunæ* as in Alwar.

43 It has been decided that the investigation into revenue-free grants shall also be made in the settlement. No systematic enquiry has ever yet been made, so the work is likely to be a complicated and tedious one. Rules for the conduct of the enquiry have been issued in consultation with the State authorities, but the pressure of other work has prevented much progress being hitherto made.

44 The most pressing matter is that of re-assessment. Mr Colvin's decision to first take in hand the four northern tahsils was a wise one in the interests of the State revenue, as they are the most prosperous. In November and the beginning of December I made a general inspection of these tahsils to see as much as possible of the Kharif harvest. Meantime the Deputy Collectors were making a village-to-village tour, disposing of all urgent matters relating to the tenures and record, and writing up the *Hulat Dehi* or assessment notes for each village according to the model prescribed for their guidance, which is much the same as that in use in Punjab settlements altered to suit local conditions.

In February, March, and the beginning of April, when the spring crop was on the ground and after the most essential assessment statistics had been prepared, I made a tour through these four tahsils, during which I was able to inspect every estate in the company of the Zamindars, Deputy Collectors and generally of the Tahsildars, examine the assessment statistics, check the Deputy Collectors' assessment notes and record my own regarding the past revenue history, present conditions, and future assessment of each of the 468 estates. This may seem a short time to give to a tract, of which the land revenue is roughly 7 lakhs, but the total area, 575 square miles, is not greater than that of an ordinary tahsil in the Punjab, and the work was facilitated by the estates being generally small and compact.

45 The agricultural statistics of past years were rather fragmentary and unreliable. I therefore decided to take as the basis of my assessment the statistics for the year of attestation 1897-98, which was a year of normal agricultural conditions, the rainfall, though below average, having been well distributed. This was the more satisfactory, as the crop inspection, classification of soils, etc., were carried out under very careful supervision. The area of cultivation was, according to the past practice of the State, taken as the area cropped within the year and care was taken to distinguish the crops raised, not only according to the permanent soil classification, but also according to the absence or presence of irrigation in that particular harvest.

Thus, for each class of soil, we have a record, not only of the total area of crops grown, but details showing whether these crops were grown with the aid of well irrigation (Chahi), natural irrigation from torrential streams (Sairaba) or merely with the rainfall (Barani). The importance of this classification in determining the net assets for each class of soil will appear in the assessment report.

46 This preliminary chapter has, I fear, run on to an inordinate length. The absence of any former report on Bhartpur settlements and revenue matters has made it necessary for me to try and bring together the leading facts as to the past revenue history of the State, and, as no preliminary report has yet been submitted, I have thought it better to describe the lines on which the settlement is being carried on. This information need not be repeated in future reports, and I may here explain that, if orders on this report are received in time, I propose to introduce the assessment for these four tahsils from the second Kharif instalment, or at the latest from next Rabi (1899), to submit proposals for the four central

tahsils next year and introduce the assessment from the Kharif of 1899 or the Rabi of 1900, while for the four southern tahsils proposals will be submitted in 1900 and the assessments introduced in the Kharif of that year or the Rabi of 1901, when operations will be closed, unless delayed by unforeseen contingencies. As a similar programme has to be carried out simultaneously in Alwar, it is impossible to exercise any greater despatch.

47. The total cost of the operations up to date from their commencement in November 1896 has been Rs. 91,631-7-6,
viz —

			Rs.	A	P
November 1896—31st March 1897	...	...	14,657	4	10
1st April 1897—31st March 1898	...	..	47,844	9	8
1st April 1898—31st August 1898	...		29,129	9	0
					—
Total	..		91,631	7	6

So that the cost up to date has been more than met by the saving of over a lakh in the settlement cess levied by the late Maharaja in 1889. Another 2 lakhs will probably cover the cost up to the close of operations.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE FOUR NORTHERN TAHSILS OF

BHARTPUR, GOPALGARH, PAHARI, KAMA AND DIG.

CHAPTER I.

✓ 1 The Jat State of Bhurtpur is situated in the extreme north-east of the Rajputana Agency, and is bounded on the north by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the east by the Mattra and Agra Districts of the North-West Provinces, on the south by the Rajputana States of Jaipur and Karaoli and the Jat State of Dholpur, on the south-west by Jaipur, and on the west by the Rajput State of Alwar. It lies between latitudes $26^{\circ} 43'$ and $27^{\circ} 50'$ and longitudes $76^{\circ} 54'$ and $77^{\circ} 59'$. The greatest length is 76 and the greatest breadth 48 miles, while the total area according to the Revenue Survey of 1855-58 is 1974 07 square miles. The local standard of measurement is the bigah which is equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre, and all the assessment statistics are based on this standard. Since the Revenue Survey the area may have varied slightly owing to exchange of 5 Bhurtpur villages with five Alwar villages in 1885. In shape Bhurtpur is a very irregular quadrilateral, narrowing from north to south, with spurs projecting out into Alwar on the west, Dholpur on the south and Agra on the east. There are also some isolated villages in Agra and Mattra Districts.

2 The State is divided into the two Nizamats or districts of Dig and Bhurtpur—roughly northern and southern—each containing 6 tahsils, but for assessment purposes it is more convenient to follow the natural geographical division which is as follows—

Northern—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, Dig
Central—Nagar, Akhejgarh, Kumher, Bhurtpur
Southern—Bhusawar, Biyana, Oochain, Rupbas.

There were formerly 14 tahsils, but the number was reduced to 12 some years ago by the inclusion of Weir in Bhusawar which also contains the jagir of Ballabgarh, and of Rudawal in Oochain. The central tahsils are level, the northern are to some extent, and the southern considerably diversified by hills. All parts are liable to sudden inundations from torrential rivers, *v.z.*, the Ruparel from Alwar and the Banganga with its tributaries the Gumbhir and Kakund from Jaipur, running east towards the Jamna, and in this lies the main difference between Bhurtpur and the adjoining British Districts of Gurgaon, Agra and Mattra with which as regards soil, climate and agricultural conditions it has much more in common than with any portion of Rajputana except perhaps Alwar. The general aspect is that of an immense alluvial plain, fairly wooded and cultivated, with detached hills on the north, a hilly and broken district on the south, and low narrow ranges on some parts of the western and north-eastern frontier. The highest elevations are—

Alipur in Dig 1,357 feet (above sea level)
Chapra in Pahari 1,222 feet (above sea level)
Damdama in Biyana 1,222 feet (above sea level)
Rasiya between Dig and Nagar 1,065 feet (above sea level).

3. The State contains 1,396 estates of which 1,234 are Khalsa Chauth or State property, 105 mafi to temples charitable institutions, etc., and 57 inam or jagir

Leading statistics.

The cultivated area of Khalsa land was 5,33,392 acres in 1896-97, and the land revenue demand exclusive of cesses about 19½ lakhs, giving an average incidence of about Rs. 3-10-0 per cultivated acre, against Rs 2 9-0 in the adjoining tahsils of Alwar, Rs 1-4-0 in Gurgaon in 1895-96, Rs 2-5-8 in Mattra at the settlement of 1879, and Rs 2-3-11 in Agra according to the settlement of 1878 *

The population according to a census made on 10th July 1867 was 743,710, in 1881 it had fallen to 645,540, the enormous decrease being due to the high mortality and emigration in the famines of 1868-69 and 1877-78, and the abolition of the salt trade in 1879. The census of 1891 showed a still further though slight decrease to 640,303 and it is very doubtful whether the next census will show any considerable improvement of the population. 82 per cent are Hindus, 17 per cent Muhammadans and 1 per cent Jains. The population is very dense for Rajputana, *vis*, 323.9 per square mile.

There are several towns with a population exceeding 5,000, *viz* —

Bhurtpur	.	.	...	67,553
Dig ..	...	.	...	15,166
Kama ..	.	...	..	11,417
Bayana ..	..	..	.	8,085
Bhusawar	.	...	..	7,419
Weir .	.	..	.	5,721
Kumher	.	.	.	6,661

4. The State is exceptionally well served in the matter of communications.

Communications

The central tahsils of Akhegarh and Bhurtpur are intersected by the Bandikui-Agra Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which traverses the State from east to west for a distance of nearly 40 miles and has 4 railway stations, *viz*, Nadbai in Akhegarh, Heylak, Bhurtpur and Ikran in Bhurtpur.

There are besides—

129 miles of 1st class metalled roads

64 „ 2nd „ unmetalled roads, raised and partly bridged

173 „ 3rd „ roads, aligned surface tracks

5. The present report deals with the four northern tahsils of Gopalgarh, Pahari,

Situation and boundaries of the 4 tahsils under assessment

Kama and Dig which with the small tahsil of Nagar have many features in common, *vis*, the village communities are generally Meos as in the adjoining tracts of Alwar and Gurgaon, the system of agriculture is the same, and all five tahsils are considerably affected by the waters of the Ruparel, a torrential stream the floods of which in seasons of heavy rainfall spread over these tahsils and even sometimes extend south as far as Bhurtpur and east into the Mattra District. The boundaries are shown in the map attached. Gopalgarh touches the Alwar tahsils of Govindgarh and Ramgarh on the west, Pahari marches with the Firozpur tahsil of Gurgaon on the west and north, Kama with Firozpur on the north and the Mattra tahsils of Kosi and Chhata on the east, while Dig is bounded by the head-quarters tahsil of Mattra on the east, and on the west marches for a few miles with the Kathumbar tahsil of Alwar.

* From the Dewan's report for the year 1897-98, just received it appears that in that year the area of cultivation, (i.e., sown within the year), had risen to 7,56,642 acres and the land revenue demand including cesses was Rs 20,99,930, or 2 13 0 per acre, the total income of the State for the year was Rs 28,88,234 and the expenditure Rs 30,55,967.

Leading statistics for the above tahsils

6 A few leading statistics for the 4 tahsils are given in the attached table—

Tahsil	Khalsa Jagir or Mah	No of villages	Total area	Cultivated area	Population 1897-98	Total demand of 1897 including a l cesses	Jama	POPULATION PER MILE	
								Total	Cultivated
Gopalgarh	Khalsa	132	225,211	172,739	52,639	267,583	243,040	287	376
	Jagir or Mah	6	7,312	6,438					
	Total	138	232,523	179,177					
Paharl	Khalsa	88	163,788	11,470	23,482	136,720	123,717	229	336
	Jagir or Mah	—	1,778	1,736					
	Total	88	165,565	114,206					
Kama	Khalsa	109	191,843	139,885	46,138	153,577	138,164	355	330
	Jagir or Mah	6	16,688	12,787					
	State property	3							
	Total	118	208,531	152,672					
Dig	Khalsa and Chauth	74	257,724	160,383	66,671	156,973	137,397	326	477
	Jagir, Mah and Istamrar	13								62,328	54,544
	State property	4							
	Total	7	—	—					
	Total	124	327,052	214,927					
	GRAND TOTAL	463	933,672	660,982						188,950	7,14,853	6,42,418	1,197	1,739

✓ The bigah being $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre, to ascertain the area in square miles we have only to divide by 1,600, and we find that the tract has a total area of 584 square miles of which 413 were under cultivation in 1897-98. The incidence of population is 324 per square mile of total area and 458 per square mile of cultivation. The area of Khalsa and Chauth (there are 26 Chauth villages in Dig assessed at *one-fourth* of the net assets) lands, is 524 square miles of which 366 are under cultivation and the land revenue assessed on this, excluding the demand for cesses and arrears, is Rs 6,38,791 giving an incidence of Rs 1,745 per square mile of cultivation, Rs 2-12-0 per cultivated acre, and Rs 3-7-0 per head of population. In the adjoining eastern tahsils of Alwar which have just been reassessed the incidence is Rs 1,780 per square mile of cultivation, Rs 2-12-6 per cultivated acre and Rs 4-6-0 per head, while in the adjoining British district of Gurgaon and the adjoining cis-Jamna tahsils of Mattra the figures are —

Incidence

Districts	Per acre of cultivation	Per head of population
Gurgaon (1895-96)	1-4-0	1-13-1
Mattra (1879)	1-14-8	1-10-6

It is only to be expected that the incidence of taxation should approximate rather to that of the adjoining Native State than to that of British districts

7 The tract though not intersected by the railway is fairly well off as regards communications. Dig is connected with the railway at Bhurtpur, 20 miles distant by an excellent metalled road and with the railway at Mattra by another metalled road 21 miles in length. The metalled road to Dig is continued to Kama a distance of 14 miles, so that Kama is over 30 miles from the railway. Kama is connected with Pahari and Gopalgarh on the west—each distant about 12 miles—by good unmetalled roads, and the produce of these tahsils generally goes *via* Kama to Dig, or to Kosi in the Mattra district. They are however not more than 30 miles distant from the railway at Alwar on the west, or than 32 and 35 miles respectively from the station of Nadbai on the south.

8 A reference to the map will show that the tract is bounded and intersected along the west frontier of Pahari and Gopalgarh by two parallel chains of hills running north and south for a distance of about 20 miles. The more western of these separates Bhartpur from Gurgaon and Alwar. The eastern ridge lies in Bhartpur. This has gaps here and there which allow the drainage of the valley enclosed between the two to pass eastward into the old valley of the Ruparel. Except towards the south where the chains approach one another and the land is uneven and cut up by *nalas*, this valley is generally very fertile owing to the hill drainage. The greatest elevation of this range is 1,222 feet at Chapra in Pahari.

Another range of hills rises on the east of Kama close inside the Mattra border, and runs south-west dividing the tahsil almost equally. This has openings at Kilawati north of Kama town where the Ruparel floods find a passage southwards—and at Angraoli where it throws off a considerable spur or circle of hills lying between Bolkhora and Balzung, and then after leaving another gap at Bádhi runs almost due south to the trijunction of the Kama, Gopalgarh and Dig tahsils at Alipur where it attains an elevation of 1,357 feet, the highest in the State. At no other point does the range rise to any great elevation. The land on both slopes is generally light, sandy and fairly fertile. *Bhur* but the hill drainage where held up by irrigation embankments (*bands*) is very fertilising. Where not so held up the drainage runs into the Ruparel valley.

Another ridge rises at Barsana in the Chhata tahsil of Muthra, separates in places into two parallel ridges with a narrow valley between, and reuniting again runs south east, forming at first the boundary between Kama and Dig, and then through the north-west corner of Dig to join the preceding range at Alipur. This ridge has a gap at Chuhlera in Dig through which the drainage from the north-west finds its way into the great *dahr* or natural depression of Kho near Dig city. The narrow valley formed by it on the boundary between Kama and Mattra contains one of the famous *Kadam Kandis* or groves sacred to Krishna, the events of whose early life are closely associated with this locality which is therefore regarded as part of the sacred *Bir*. Close to this sacred grove the range attains its highest elevation, 826 feet, at Manpur. The western slopes drain towards Kama into the old Ruparel valley, the eastern into Muthra or Dig.

✓ The union of these ranges at Alipur forms at the trijunction point of Kama, Dig and Gopalgarh a bold and wild network of hills and valleys where the Meos had their strongholds in the old days before they were subjected to the rule of Delhi or Bhartpur. From this point another spur is thrown out which runs south through Dig—with a narrow gap at Hayatpur—as far as Kakra. A little south of Kakra the lofty isolated hill of Rasiya rises out of the plains on the borders of Dig and Nagar, and the old Jat rulers have here exhibited their well known aptitude for seizing on any point favourable for the construction of irrigation dams by connecting the Kakra and Rasiya hills by means of a fine embankment which holds up the drainage of the Ruparel diverted hither from the west by the famous *Sikri band*. By means of the sluices in this dam, after the land on the west side has been flooded, the water can be passed on to Dig. Excepting the isolated hill at Pahartal close to Dig, there are no other mountains beyond those described in the tract.

- 9 The influence of the hills on cultivation though not so great as in Alwar is still considerable. The land on their slopes or at their feet though light in texture is

Influence of hills on agriculture

generally easily cultivated and fertile, more so than in Alwar where inferior *bhur* is common, while to some distance on each side the soil benefits by the fertilising hill drainage. The hill sides are generally the property of the zamindars. They are usually rocky and bare of trees, but after the rains are covered with a thick growth of low shrubs *salar* (*boswellia thurifera*) and *dhak* (*butea frondosa*) on which sheep and goats are grazed. Camels if grazed pay a tax of 8 annas per head to the State. The stone in these tahsils is not suited for building purposes beyond the ordinary requirements of the villagers for houses and wells.

10. A very important feature is the influence of streams and *nalas* on agriculture. The chief of these is the Ruparel

Influence of the Ruparel stream

(also known in Alwar as the *Bara nadi* or

Naswari nadi from the site of the battlefield of that name on its banks) which is the life blood of the rich Gopalgarh tahsil. In years of good rainfall its fertilising floods extend north to Pahari and Kama and east to Dig and Nagar. While in years of extraordinary rainfall they extend from Kama into Mattra and from Dig through Kurher into the Moti Jhil at Bhurtpur city. The Ruparel rises in the Thana Gazi hills in the extreme south-west of Alwar, receives the drainage of the mountain ranges which cover most of the area of the Thana Gazi, Alwar and Rajgarh tahsils, runs north-east through the Lachmangarh, Ramgarh and Govindgarh tahsils, increasing its volume on the way, and finally, soon after it leaves Alwar, impinges on the great irrigation embankment known as the Sikri band in Wazir Khara in the Gopalgarh tahsil.

- 11 The Sikri band, which within the last few years has been considerably

The Sikri band

improved and extended by Mr Devenish, the State Engineer, is probably the most

extensive and successful work of its kind in Rajputana. It was originally constructed 60 years ago by Maharaja Balwant Singh, when the Hazari band near Naswari in Alwar territory was, on the representation of the Bhurtpur State, shifted to Ghat in Lachmangarh with the view of dividing the waters of the stream equally between Alwar and Bhurtpur. This controversy will be referred to further on. The band is not intended to store water, but to distribute it according to agricultural requirements. As now extended it runs south east in a curved line from Nihaon close to the hills on the western boundary of Gopalgarh almost to the town of Nagar—a distance of 14 miles. It is provided with 22 masonry sluices with a maximum discharge of 15,650 feet of water per second. From these sluices the water, which in the absence of the band would run waste into the great natural basins or depressions in the Pahari, Kama and Dig tahsils, which still mark the old course of the Ruparel, is distributed by means of canal cuts to Gopalgarh and Pahari on the north, whence the surplus if any passes by a natural channel to Kama, and on the east through the Kakra band to Dig, and by the lately constructed Nagar canal to Nagar. These cuts or natural channels generally convey the water into subsidiary bands whence it is again distributed, after the land behind the band has been well saturated, by means of further sluices.

The chief subsidiary bands receiving their supply from the Sikri band are—

Gopalgarh, Kurkam, Mendawala (in Oohurki) Biari, Dhabak, Ghagware, Ramp, Jhuljhili, Budli, Kaithwara, Gulpara, Dwarakapur, Sahanka. These irrigate 100 out of the 138 estates in the tahsil.

Pahari—Pathrali, Alampur, Satwari and Haibatka.

Kama—Kilawiti

Dig—Kakra, Dabora, Panhori, Shisham, Kichawiti

In ordinary years only the Gopalgarh tahsil, and the adjoining portions of Pahari and Nagar, to which water has been supplied only within the last two

years by means of the Nagar extension, are flooded. The volume of the floods is dependent not so much on the *amount* of rain as on its *intensity*. A fall of 4 or 5 inches in the Alwar hills within a day will fill the *band* and spread over all the distributaries, whereas double that amount if distributed over a month will be of little use, as it is absorbed by the ground on which it falls or over which it passes before reaching the stream. Under present arrangements, Bhurtpur is entitled to receive the whole supply of the Ruparel for the four rainy months, 10th June to 9th October. During the remaining eight months Alwar may utilise the supply, which is generally only a trickle and of late years has irrigated in Alwar only a few hundred bighas a year, for its own purposes by means of temporary dams, which must however be removed before 10th June.

12 The system of irrigation followed is to thoroughly flood the land by opening the sluices as each successive floods come down. Most of this land except that close to the *band*, where the irrigation is sufficient to enable two crops to be grown—generally rice followed by a spring crop—is left fallow in the *kharif* when it is usually under water, and after the floods have subsided is then ploughed and sown for the *Rabi* with wheat, barley and gram separately or in combination. Formerly the *band* was breached almost annually and the floods escaping through the breaches either ran waste, or caused damage by swamping low, marshy, and undrained lands, which did not dry up in time for *Rabi* sowings.

13 The works carried out by the State Engineer in 1895-98 have, however, effected an immense improvement. The main dam has been raised and strengthened, the sluices increased and improved, the distribution of the waters and the protections of the work during floods organised and the subsidiary *bands* repaired. From a statement and report furnished by Mr Devenish, it appears that since 1895, Rs 50,000 have been spent in the Gopalgarh and Pahari tahsils on the Sikri *band* and subsidiary works the result of which has been to raise the irrigated (*sairaba*) area which at last settlement was returned as 55,400 bighas but in fact did not average more than 30,000 bighas annually to 48,904 bighas in 1896-97 and 82,922 bighas in 1897-98. In the same period the following sums have been spent on improving the subsidiary Ruparel *bands* in Dig and Kama, viz, Kakra Rs 8,500, Shisham (Dig) Rs 5,400, Kachawiti Rs 400, Sahrai Rs 200, Kalawiti Rs 200, with the result of considerably increasing the irrigated area in 1896-97, though in 1897-98 the floods were not high enough to fill these distant and outlying reservoirs. As regards water rates on this and other irrigation from State *bands* the system in vogue is that for land recorded and assessed as *sairaba* (inundated) at settlement the water rate is included in the Jama, while land not so recorded and assessed, if it now receives irrigation, pays since 1896 when the improvement of various works was seriously taken in hand, one rupee per bigha (Rs 2-8-0 an acre) as a separate water rate, except *chahi* land which being already highly assessed pays only 8 annas per bigha. The total demand on account of this new irrigation for 1896-97 and 1897-98 was—

Tahsil	1896-97			1897-98		
	Number of villages	Area newly flooded	Water rates	Number of villages	Area newly flooded	Water rates
Gopalgarh	90		Rs	90	17,700	Rs 15,060
Pahari				8	1,190	980
Dig	13	3,185	2,837	2	111	63
Kama	7	233	212			
Total	110	3,518	3,049	100	19,001	16,103

14 As the four tahsils under consideration form the valley of the Ruparel,

✓ Old channel of the Ruparel

it will not be out of place to describe its course through them in detail From the

Sikri band the water is distributed in two directions The main portion is allowed to follow its natural course northwards through the old valley of the Ruparel, irrigating by means of the *bands* mentioned the greater portion of Gopalgarh, then if floods are high, passes into Pahari, where it is reinforced by the drainage from the hills along the east and north boundary, fills the bands of Pathrali, Alampur, Satwari and Haibatka, and empties itself into the great natural depression known as the Mandals north of Pahari, which usually remains uncultivated in dry year from defect, and in wet years from excess of moisture If the floods rise still higher, the Pahari depression overflows into a similar large *dahr* at Sahsan on the north-east of the tahsil where the drainage of the surrounding country also accumulates, and thence the floods run south east through a natural channel into the Kama tahsil at Kherli Jalla forming swamps at Bhandora, Nandehra and Gundgaon At the gap in the range of hills north of Kama the Kilawati *band* bars its further progress till the land on the north side has been well flooded This causes it to spread north as far as Nangal Bhatki, and east up to the Mattra boundary—swamping the low lands When the sluices in the Kilawati band are opened the floods penetrate into the south eastern portion of Kama, flow due south and are joined by the local drainage, fill the large depression south of Kama then strike eastwards to Kanwara and thence follow to Agata the natural channel running north-east parallel to the hills separating Kama from Mattra, sometimes swamping the crops on their way, and finally emerge at Barsana in the Chhata tahsil of Mattra At page 184 of the Mattra Gazetteer it is stated that the depression which it follows in Mattra is at long and uncertain intervals liable to floods, the deposits of which greatly fertilise the soil, and according to local tradition in 1855, the floods after working their way south through the Chatta and Mattra tahsils of Mattra again re-entered Bhurtpur at the eastern villages of Dig The natural valley of the Ruparel is therefore very winding and tortuous It is very rarely however that the floods penetrate as far as the Mattra border, and their egress into Mattra is said to be now blocked by the Mattra Zamindars at Barsana The great extension of cultivation in Gopalgarh now absorbs most of the supply, part of which has also within the last 2 years been diverted to Nagar In 1897 98, 60,755 bighas or over one-third of the cultivated area were irrigated from the Ruparel in Gopalgarh, but only 884 bighas in Pahari, and none at all in Kama In 1894 however—a year of exceptional rainfall—37,552 bighas or one-third of the cultivated area were irrigated in Pahari, and over 20,000 bigahs in Kama, and in the latter tahsil no less than 7,430 bighas of crops were swamped by the floods Generally speaking Gopalgarh is certain of being flooded except in years of exceptionally scanty rainfall, while the floods extend to Pahari only one year in three, and to Kama only one year in four Of course the deficiency in these latter tahsils is partly made good by local drainage The floods moreover are so fertilising that their effects are felt for years after

✓ 15 To return to the more southerly and recent course of the Ruparel

Alternative channel of the Ruparel

A well marked depression from the Sikri *band* runs from Baheru to the Kakra *band*, already referred to, on the west of the Dig tahsil Thence one channel runs due east into the Dabora, Panhori and Sohngaon *bands*, sometimes penetrating as far as the Kichawati *band* south of Dig city.

The main channel pursues a devious course to the north east, and its overflow aided by the drainage from the hills around Alipur forms the great depression or marsh known as Dahr Kho a few miles north east of Dig, while the residue is carried by means of an artificial channel into the famous tanks at Dig, irrigating on the way a small strip on each side The overflow from the Kho marsh in former years used to flood Dig city, and escaping south towards Bhartpur formed several marshes and depressions on the way. The extent of these in the past may be judged from the fact that at the first capture of Dig by the British, on 24th December 1804, Maharaja Ranjit Singh escaped to Bhartpur by boat though then it was the middle of the dry season To obviate this danger from floods a semi-circular embankment known as the Shisham *band* was

drawn around Dig, and in 1866-67 a canal 20 feet in width was cut by Lieutenant Home, the State Engineer, from Dahr Kho to Bhartpur which carried the water through Kumer into the Moti Jhil tank near Bhartpur. From the Moti Jhil it overflows into the Orain *nala* and joins the Banganga in Agra. This canal has however now silted up and become almost level with the ground. In 1873 the union of the floods of the Ruparel from the north forcing their way through the Moti Jhil *band*, and those from the Banganga on the south bursting through the Sewar *band*, caused immense damage and seriously threatened the safety of Bhartpur city which was only saved by the circular road constructed by Major Morrison nearly 20 years before.

From the above remarks it will be understood that the irrigation from the Ruparel in Dig is rather precarious. Indeed the primary object of the canal from the Kakra *band* was to fill the tank at Dig. In 1896-97, 3,580 bighas were irrigated, in 1897-98 only 86 bighas.

16 In the three tahsils of Pahari, Kama and Dig much of the water in years of high flood either runs waste in the low depressions marking the course of stream or swamps the crops. A scheme for draining these swamps and utilising the waste water is now under the consideration of the State Engineer. The main difficulty I believe is the question of egress into the Mattra District.

17 Besides the Ruparel which has stamped its character on the greater part of the plains portion of the tract, there are several minor *nalas* fed by the drainage of the local hills which are dammed for irrigation. Of these the following are the most important —

(1) In Gopalgarh the Papra *band* constructed 20 years ago by the late Maharaja to hold up the drainage of the hills on the north west of Gopalgarh. It has recently been restored at a cost of Rs 3,000 and according to the State Engineer's figures irrigated 314 and 836 bighas respectively in the last 2 years.

An area of 5,535 on both sides of the western hills and on the east of the Alpur range is benefitted by hill torrents and this is recorded as *sairaba barishi*.

(b) In Pahari there are no *bands* of any importance beyond those on the Ruparel drainage system. There is a considerable area—10,406 bighas—benefitted by hill torrents, but the only *nalas* of importance flow from the hills on the west into British territory.

(c) In Kama the following minor *bands* have been constructed and maintained by the State.

(1) Bolkhora. This was constructed by the late Maharaja 15 years ago to hold up the drainage of the circle of hills round Bolkhora. It was breached in 1895, restored in 1897 at a cost of Rs 5,000. In 1896-97 it irrigated 365 and in 1897-98, 110 bighas.

(2) Angraoli. This *band* is close to Kama, and was made in Jaipur times to hold up the drainage of the valley between the Bolkhora and Kama Hills. It has recently been repaired at a cost of Rs 500 and is intended to irrigate on both sides. In 1896 it irrigated 579 bighas, in 1897 there was no irrigation from it.

(3) Savlan. This *band* receives the drainage of the hills on the south-west of Kama. It was repaired recently at a cost of Rs 1,000, irrigated 1,613 bighas in 1896 but nothing in 1897.

In this tahsil an area of 11,576 bighas has been recorded as benefitting from hill drainage.

(d) Dig

(d) In Dig the following minor *bands* are maintained by the State.

(1) *Pasopa* This receives the drainage of the Alipur hills on the west. It is said to have been constructed in 1860, but was breached by the heavy floods of 1894 and has not since been restored. The *band* is well placed for irrigation and it is proposed to restore it.

(2) *Baraoli* This receives the overflow from the *Pasopa band* and the drainage from the Kama hills. It was originally made by the jagirdar, but since the resumption of part of the jagir has been maintained by the zamindars, and it might well be taken over by the State.

(3) *Ghata* On the road from Kama to Dig there is a small *band* holding up the drainage of the adjacent hills. A sum of Rs 200 has been recently spent on repairs and about 75 bighas of cultivation are benefitted.

There are the remains of old State or zamindari *bands* in Nagoiya, Morar, Chuhlera and Haiyatpur. These if taken over by the State and restored would probably be of considerable benefit to individual villages.

Besides the area irrigated from *bands* an area of 14,505 bighas is advantaged by hill drainage and village *bands* and this is shown as—*Sairaba barishi*—As the hills are fewer and lower and the catchment area less than in other tahsils, the *sairaba barishi* in Dig is inferior.

18 The classification of inundated land, known here as *sairaba*, and in Alwar, Gurgaon and Mattra as *dahri* is as follows —

Classification of inundated land

(1) *Sairaba Hal*—Land actually inundated during the year of attestation, 1897-98

(2) *Sairaba Sabika*—Land sometimes inundated and actually inundated within the last five years though not in 1897-98

(3) *Sairaba barishi*—Land lying between or at the foot of the hills and advantaged by hill drainage

The statistics of former settlements make no distinction between *sairaba hal* and *sabika*, and include *sairaba barishi* in *baram*. The importance for assessment purposes, of the distinction now made requires no explanation.

19 The foregoing remarks as to the influence of hills, streams, and irrigation dams will to some extent explain the general character of the tract. This may be summarised as follows

Summary of physical features of each tahsil

(1) *Gopalgarh*—omitting the hills on the east and west boundaries—consists of a low lying plain with a rich loam or clayey (where regularly inundated) soil, a large portion of which is annually fertilised by the Ruparel floods, while nearly all is affected by their proximity. Out of 138 estates 80 are regularly and 25 irregularly irrigated from the Ruparel, 8 are benefitted by hill torrents, and 25 are Bangar, *i.e.*, dependent on rainfall or artificial irrigation from wells. Water except in the hill villages is near the surface but frequently bitter and brackish. For this reason and to avoid the extra labour the wells are little worked. Cultivation has much extended of late years and is still extending owing to the improved facilities for irrigation, but this tendency is checked by the sparseness of the population due to the great unhealthiness of the climate in the autumn months.

(2) As regards natural features *Pahari* is similar to *Gopalgarh* having a continuous range of hills along the west boundary and an isolated group on the east.

Between these lies a level low-lying alluvial plain of considerable natural fertility though not so rich as in *Gopalgarh*, if assisted by the Ruparel floods. These however have been much contracted of late years owing to the expansion of cultivation in *Gopalgarh* and the extension of irrigation to *Nagar*, and the soil in places shows signs of deterioration, white ants and field rats damaging the crops.

Except in the hill villages water is near the surface, but it is often brackish. The climate is less unhealthy than in Gopalgarh, as there are less inundations, and the village communities stronger. Of 88 estates 47 are subject to the influence of the Ruparel, 17 are benefitted by the hill drainage and 24 (chiefly on the east and north-east) are removed from both influences. These generally have a lighter soil, but it is sweet in quality and easily worked.

(3) Kama is in many respects similar to Pahari. Out of 118 estates 33 on the north side—about one-fourth of the total area—are uninfluenced by the Ruparel or hill drainage, and these correspond to the 24 *Bangar* villages of Pahari having a light clean soil early worked, and with good rainfall often yielding two crops.

The rest of the tahsil benefits either from Ruparel floods or from the hill drainage which is considerable. The land affected by the Ruparel is here as elsewhere a stiffish loam or clay and is liable to swamping, while the land affected by hill torrents is lighter in texture but fertile. Water is fairly near the surface and of better quality than in other tahsils. The well cultivation is therefore more extensive and successful than in Gopalgarh or Pahari. The climate is good, agricultural communities strong and industrious, and population dense.

(4) The Dig tahsil is in every respect inferior to Kama, and agriculturally is the worst of the four under consideration. 36 estates along the eastern frontier form the *Bangar* Circle being beyond the influence of the Ruparel or of hill drainage. These have a good light soil but the well-water is generally very brackish and is said to have become more so since the abolition of the salt manufacture which was carried on extensively in this tract, and is said to have improved the soil by the extraction of the bitter subsoil water for the manufacture of salt by evaporation. The remaining 88 estates receive some benefit from the Ruparel or from the hill torrents, but much less than in Kama, as there are practically no hills except along the north and east boundaries, and the Ruparel supply is generally exhausted before it reaches here. The well-water in many of these estates too is brackish. They also suffer from ravages of wild animals from the numerous state preserves (*Runds*) and of late years, the wild cattle pest has extended from Kumher to the south east of the tahsil, and causes damage to some 12 estates in the vicinity of Auw. Many estates are held in *Inam* or *Chauth* by Jats of the same race as the ruling family who are wanting in industry. Many are also owned by Gujars who have not yet taken kindly to agriculture. Though the climate is good, the agricultural population is often weak in numbers and indifferent in quality.

20 The changes in wells and chahi area since the settlement of 1890 are shown in Statement IX, an abstract is given below. The figures relate to Khalsa wells, in all tahsils but Dig, where for this and other statistical purposes the figures for *Chauth* estates are included in *Khalsa* except where for special reasons it is necessary to keep them separate.

Increase and decrease in wells

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PRESENT SETTLEMENT																
Tahsil	LAST SETTLEMENT															
	MASONRY WELLS			Wells out of working	Kacha wells	Total area of chahi of permanent wells	Area attached to Kacha wells	MASONRY WELLS			Permanent wells	Total chahi area permanently irrigated	Irrigated in the year	Temporary Dheers and Dheerklis	AREA IRRIGATED IN THE YEAR	
	Wells	Laos						Wells	Laos	Not worked					Perma- nently	Tempo- rary
Gopalgarh		498	685	131	Unknown	13 363	Included in column 6	361	486	321	346	9 300	7,555	105	223	1,143
												650	1,380			
												9,950	8,935			
Pahar		259	418	118	do	6,656	255	198	335	186	120	7,350	4 602		137	488
												+343	311			
												7,693	4 913			
Kama		354	516	55	268	10,667	4,166	378	597	58	623	10,916	6,854	47	180	675
												+5 527	3 387			
												16,443	10,241			
Dig		792	1,072	147	663	17,679	7,181	889	1,199	125	660	12,368	6,993	40	4	1,099
												+9,334	6,796			
												21,702	13,789			
Total		1,903	2,691	451	931	48,365	11,602	1,826	2,617	690	1,749	55,783	37,878	192	544	3,405

From these figures it appears that in Gopalgarh and Pahari there has been a considerable decrease in the number of wells, while in Kama there has been a small increase (24) in masonry wells and a great increase from 262 to 683 in *kacha* wells. In Dig the number of *kacha* wells is practically the same, but masonry wells have, owing to the resumption of mafi wells and the construction of new ones, increased from 792 to 894¹. I have as far as possible shown the masonry wells separately from *kacha* wells as well as the area irrigated by each kind at last settlement (cols 6 and 7) and now. The *chahi* area shown at last settlement represents the total area then attached to wells whether irrigated within the year or not, while for the year 1897-98, the total *chahi* area is shown in (column 12) and the area actually irrigated from wells within the year in column 13. The lower lines of figures in columns 12 and 13 represent the irrigation from the *kacha* wells, which are permanently worked. This may be considered for assessment purposes as quite on a level with the land attached to masonry wells, for though the wells do not last so long, the cost of construction is much lower. The number of *kacha* wells which are worked only temporarily or irregularly, e.g., in a year of drought—is shown in columns 14 and 15 and the area irrigated from them within the year in column 16.

Classification of *chahi* land

21 The *chahi* land is thus for purposes of assessment divided into three classes

I—Permanent *chahi* irrigated within the year 1897-98 (*Chahi Hal*)

II—Permanent *chahi* not irrigated in 1897-98, but irrigated within the last 4 years (*Chahi Sabika*).

III—Temporary *chahi* attached to *kacha* wells and irrigated in 1897-98

The decrease in wells in Gopalgarh and Pahari is due to existing wells being thrown out of working, thus there are now 321 wells out of working in Gopalgarh and 185 in Pahari against 131 and 118 respectively at last settlement. This is no doubt in its turn accounted for (1) partly by settlement operations, the zamindars being willing to forego the advantages of well irrigation for a year or two in order to escape the *chahi* rate of assessment for twenty, (2) partly by the fact that the zamindars have become so accustomed to the easier cultivation by means of the inundations that they will not take the trouble to turn their wells to account even in dry years, a common result of canal irrigation in the Punjab, and (3) partly to the wells being brackish.

Classification of masonry wells by quality of the water

22 The following table distinguishes the masonry wells in each tahsil according to the quality of the water

Tahsil	Sweet	Brackish	Bitter	Total	Remarks
Gopalgarh	213	70	78	361	
Pahari	150	38	195	(1) 384	(1) includes wells out of working
Kama	224	112	42	378	
Dig	401½	180	303	884½	
		—	—	—	
Total	988½	400	619	2,007½	

From this it will be seen that the proportion of bitter and brackish wells is much higher in Pahari and Dig than in Gopalgarh and Kama. The wells are generally sweet in the higher soils between the hills and close to their slopes, also close to tanks from which the sweet rain water passes into the wells by percolation. In the flooded (*Sambha*) lands of Gopalgarh the wells are often brackish, but in other tahsils the recurrence of annual floods keep the wells in the flooded area sweet. The cessation of such floods for a year or two re-acts on the wells which become gradually bitter.

It must not however be understood that brackish and bitter wells are always inferior to sweet for agricultural purposes.

Sweet water, though rarely injurious to the land, is wanting in strengthening and manuring qualities having only a small proportion of alkaloids. It is therefore less beneficial to the lighter soils than brackish or bitter water, if this is helped by rainfall, and to produce first rate crops wants the assistance of manure. Brackish (*malmala*) water on the contrary if applied after the crops have germinated with the rainfall is very fertilising and produces good crops even without the aid of manure. Bitter (*khara*) water on the other hand is positively injurious to the land unless this has been well moistened with rainfall beforehand. In the stiffer soils it brings up a saline excrecence (*shora*), while in lighter soils the oily scum of the water forms a cake on the surface, and deteriorates the soil. The quality of the water is a question which can rarely be solved till the well shaft is sunk, and hence well sinking is very much of a lottery. This accounts for the large number of abandoned wells in each tahsil.

23 The depth at which water is found varies of course with the locality. Spring level and method of constructing wells. In some of the hill villages in each tahsil the spring level is found at 60 to 70 feet and the well shaft must be sunk 30 feet lower, while in the lowlying plains of Gopalgarh, Kama, and Pahari the spring level is often found at 15 to 20 feet. The average depth in each tahsil is—

Tahsil	DEPTH TO WATER		DEPTH OF WATER	
	Masonry	Kacha	Masonry	Kacha
Gopalgarh	21		21	
Pahari	18		15	...
Kama	32	26	19	10
Dig	35	28	16	12

The level rises or falls and the quality of the water varies with the extent of the annual inundation in the plain tracts. Masonry wells are usually constructed of burnt bricks and mortar. The cylinder (*nal*) is first constructed, and after it has been thoroughly dried and consolidated, is then gradually sunk, a cylinder of wood having first been inserted for it to rest upon. Where stone is cheap and plentiful near the hills, wells are made of roughly hewn stones uncemented by mortar. These last for 20 to 30 years while the life of masonry well is usually 50 to 100. The cost of a masonry well varies from Rs 250 to Rs 800 according to the depth, etc. The average cost ranges from Rs 350 to Rs 450.

24 An important feature is the prevalence of *kacha* wells, which increase in popularity as we move eastwards towards the Jamna. The number in permanent use is in each tahsil—

Tahsil	Dhers	Dhenklis
Gopalgarh	117	229
Pahari	8	162
Kama	330	210
Dig	545	115

and the area irrigated from them is shown in the table in paragraph 20.

Dhenk's are of little importance. They are usually sunk by the cultivators in low marshy land where water is near the surface and rarely last more than a harvest or two. Their irrigating power is limited to one or one and a half bighas and the expense is not more than a few rupees. *Dhe's* are more permanent structures and are sunk to all depths, the only requisite being that the subsoil should not be sandy or shifting. They are usually intended rather to tap the moisture in the subsoil which filters into them by percolation, than to reach the spring level. Hence they are not usually sunk so deep as masonry wells, as every foot of depth adds to the danger of their falling in. On the other hand it often happens that where the spring water in masonry wells is bitter, the subsoil water of a higher stratum percolating into the *kacha* wells is sweet, and this is one reason for their popularity. Another is the lesser expense. A *kacha* well rarely costs more than Rs 100 and where water is near not more than Rs 30. The cost varies according as—

- (1) they are lined with a cylinder of wood (garwari),
- (1) with a basket work of twigs (ajhar)—
- (3) have no lining at all (nanga),
- (2) and (3) are the most common forms

25 The irrigating capacity of a *kacha* well is less than that of a masonry well, as the depth is not so great and the catchment area more limited. According to the crop statistics of 1897-98 the average area irrigated by masonry wells was per lao or wheel

Gopalgarh	Pahari	Kama	Dig
16	14	12	6

The Dig figures are abnormally low, probably owing to temporary causes, and I should estimate the average for the tract as 12 to 15 bighas or 5 to 6 acres, and of a *kacha* well as about two-thirds of those figures. Of course in year of drought these figures are much exceeded. The average appears very low as compared with the Punjab where at least in the central districts it is not uncommon to find 20 to 25 acres of crops raised per well-wheel in the year. The supply of water in the Punjab is however greater, and the Persian wheel has a much higher irrigating power than the *charsa* or leathern bucket which is in universal use in this part of India. Moreover in the Punjab the wells are regularly worked in the Kharif harvest—5 to 8 acres of cane, maize, cotton and fodder crops being then raised—whereas in Alwar and Bhartpur the wells are left idle in the Kharif or at the most a few bighas of cotton are raised. In the adjoining cis-Jamna tahsils of Mattra the average area irrigated per well (page 46, Gazetteer) is 8.2 acres which is 50 per cent, higher than in this tract.

26 The increase of wells by Takavi advances has, at least in these tahsils not received from the state of late years the encouragement which should be looked for. The following table shows the total amount of loans advanced and recovered for all purposes from 1890-91—

Tahsil	Advanced	Recovered	Balance
Gopalgarh	6,350	5,775	575
Pahari	3,118	2,433	685
Kama	5,851	4,289	1,562
Dig	2,345	653	1,692
Total	17,664	13,150	4,514

The system of making a fresh *bachh* every year, in which no consideration is

given to improvements made by the zamindars has discouraged them from making any, and the efforts I made last year to aid them with Takavi to sink wells in hill villages which are sadly in need of them were received with suspicion

27 The all important element in agriculture is of course an adequate rainfall, for on that not only depends the barani cultivation which far exceeds in area that on *chahi* and *sairaba* lands, but these latter are indirectly dependent on it as well. The Ruparel floods are however affected less by the local rainfall than by that on the Alwar hills

Rainfall returns are only available for these tahsils from April 1886, and the monthly and yearly falls and averages from that date up to 31st March 1897, are shown in Appendix A. The result is summarised in the following table which shows the 12 years' average for each month and year —

Tahsil	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total hot months weather	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total cold months weather	Average of years
Gopalgarh	07	14	1 48	6 54	8 03	4 99	21 25	60	13	47	58	23	37	2 38	23 73
Pahar	09	33	2 58	9 97	9 18	3 67	25 82	19	12	50	50	33	30	1 94	27 76
Kama	33	20	2 40	10 37	8 06	3 26	24 62	09	20	35	86	58	29	2 39	27 01
Dig	12	30	1 84	9 30	9 57	3 51	24 64	19	04	60	66	74	20	2 41	27 07

The close agreement between the figures is a strong argument in favour of their accuracy. As might be expected—other things being the same—the rainfall diminishes gradually from north to south as we recede from the Himalayas, and from east to west as we leave the track of the monsoon current from the Bay which gives more rain to these parts than that from the Arabian Sea. Thus the rainfall of Dig, Kama and Pahari is almost uniform, while Gopalgarh is about 3 inches behind them. All tahsils have a considerably higher rainfall than the adjoining tract of Alwar. The rainfall is almost the same as that of Mattra on the east where the average for 31 years ending 1877-78 was 26.18 inches (page 36, Gazetteer), and somewhat in excess of the Firozpur tahsil of Gurgaon on the west where the average for the 18 years ending 1882-83 was 22.1 inches. The slight excess as compared with Muthra is probably due to the attractive influence of the hills of which there are none to speak of in Mattra. If we take the adjoining cis-Jumna tahsils of Mattra in which the average rainfall is for the 10 years ending 1881-82, Kosi 28 inches, Chhata 26, Mattra 28, we find an almost complete agreement, though unfortunately the basis of the comparison is not the same. The rainfall for these parts is however remarkably constant over a series of years.

The figures quoted show that over nine-tenths of the rainfall takes place in the 6 hot weather months—April to September, and less than one-tenth in the six cold weather months—October to March. For agricultural purposes the really beneficial cold weather rain is that of December, January, and February, (March rain being positively injurious) and this averages 1.28 in Gopalgarh, 1.33 in Pahari, 1.79 in Kama, 2 in Dig.

If the monsoon rains have been favourable and protracted enough for *rabi* sowings to be made, and for their healthy germination, this winter rain is sufficient to mature them even on *barani* soils, and hence the *rabi* crops in these tahsils is relatively larger than in the eastern tahsils of Alwar where both monsoon and winter rains are less.

28 The average rainfall is ample to secure both crops if well distributed

Fluctuation in rainfall

There are however very great fluctuations from year to year though less marked

than in Alwar

The following table exhibits the highest and lowest annual figures —

	Tahsil	Lowest	Highest
Gopalgarh	..	14 (1886-87)	39.97 (1894-95)
Pahari	.	15.20 (1896-97)	35.05 (1889-90)
Kama	...	17.48 (1897-98)	45.89 (1894-95)
Dig	...	18.03 (1888-89)	33.82 (1887-88)

In only one year has the rainfall in any tahsil exceeded 40 or fallen short of 15 inches. The ordinary range is from 18 to 40 inches with a mean for this tract of about 26 inches. Unfortunately no figures are available to show the rainfall in the famine year 1877-78. From a file in the Agency Office I have obtained the following which show only the rainfall from April to July.

Tahsil	April	May	June	July	Total	Average for these months
Gopalgarh	5	8	8	4	61	8.23
Pahari		23	18	16	57	12.95
Kama	5	9	53	35	102	13.30
Dig	16	19	3	7	45	11.56

So that the deficiency as compared with the average was greatest in Pahari and Dig, but not considerable in Gopalgarh and Kama. There was, however, practically no rain in August and very little in September but this was partly compensated for by a deluge in October which amounted to 81 inches in Bhartpur.

Classification of barani land

29 The sub-divisions of *chahi* land into—

- (1) Permanent *chahi* irrigated within the year of 1897-98
- (2) Permanent *chahi* not irrigated in 1897-98, but irrigated within the last 4 years.
- (3) Temporary *chahi* attached to *kacha* wells, and of *sairaba* into—
 - (1) *Sairaba hal*—or inundated within the year
 - (2) *Sairaba sabika*—not inundated within the year but inundated within the last 4 years
 - (3) *Sairaba barishi*—or land benefitted by hill drainage have already been referred to

The *barani* cultivation has for assesment purposes been divided into 2 classes, viz. —

- (1) ordinary *barani*, and (2) *bhur* which consists of the inferior sandy soils usually found on the slopes and at the foot of the hills. This is generally sown only with the inferior *kharif* crops *masina* or *bajra*. It is much less common in this tract than in Alwar or Gurgaon and is generally superior in quality, for though light in texture it is of the fertile reddish variety which yields well even with a light rainfall.

30 The following table brings out the proportion to the total cultivation under each class of soil in the form of percentages at last settlement (1890) and now, but it should be explained that *chahi sabika* and *hal*, *sairaba sabika* and *hal*, *bhur* and other *barani* are lumped together in the figures of last settlement.

Tahsil	Settlement	CHAHAI				SAIRABA				BARANI				TOTAL
		PERMANENT		Temporary	Total	Hal	Sabika	Barishi	Total	Barani	Bhur	Total		
		Hal	Sabika											
Gopalgarh	Last				9	57			57	34		34	100	
	Present	52	12	6	7	35	20	3	58	28	7	35	100	
Pahari	Last				7	51			51	62		62	100	
	Present	45	3	5	8	1	32	9	42	2	48	50	100	
Kama	Last				12	24			24	64		64	100	
	Present	8	5		13	17		8	25	52	7	62	100	
Dig	Last				19					81		81	100	
	Present	5	15		20	5		9	14	60	6	66	100	

Thus the proportion of *chahi* has decreased by 2 per cent in Gopalgarh, and increased by 1 per cent in the other tahsils. The proportion of *sairaba* (excluding *barishi* which at last settlement was included in *barani*) has decreased slightly in Gopalgarh, increased slightly in Pahari, decreased considerably in Kama, and increased to 5 per cent in Dig where no *sairaba* was recorded at last settlement.

The proportion of *barani* has risen slightly in Gopalgarh and fallen off in the other tahsils mainly owing to land formerly shown as *barani* having now been classified as *sairaba sabika* or *barishi*.

31 At previous settlements some attempts were made to classify the land according to the natural distinctions of soils — *chiknot*, *mattyar* and *bhur* — or clayey, loamy, and sandy, but this classification was not made use of for assessment purposes, nor do the zamindars take account of it in distributing the revenue.

Personally I think that the classification according to the distinctions of irrigation into *chahi*, *sairaba*, and *barani*, with their sub divisions as explained above, meet all the requirements of the case, and that a further soil classification would be waste of time and misleading, unless carried out with great care and impartiality for which I had not the time or the establishment. While therefore maintaining the soil classification in Alwar, where it had already been carried out before my taking charge, I decided to abandon it in Bharpur merely distinguishing *bhur* from other *barani*. This has also the advantage of reducing the statistical work, and render it more easy to deal with the data of assessment—no longer complicated by over elaboration or over classification. Where the natural classes of soils are so marked as to have an important effect on agriculture my assistants and myself have taken account of this in our village inspections, and this I think is all that is required.

32 In former assessments some vague attempts were made to group villages into assessment circles according to quality — 1st class, 2nd class and so on. Had I the time or the local knowledge to form such circles as a preliminary measure, no doubt it would have been helpful in the subsequent proceedings. It is however less important here than elsewhere owing to the small size of tahsils and the fact that the sub-classifications of *chahi*, *sairaba*, and *barani*, number for the first time, take account of the most salient local distinctions. The distinction of any division into assessment circles would be in all the distinction between the plain villages subject to the influence of the plain and the hill and Bangar villages beyond its influence. In the past tradition have shown how the villages in each tahsil may be classified according to the soil.

To form separate assessment circles in each tahsil to attack the enormous increase the work of assessment, and involve the framing of a large number of rates. As I have to assess 8 tahsils a year — for each State — and am convinced that careful local inspection of each estate is not useful for assessment purposes than the most elaborate working out of the rates, I have thought it better to treat each tahsil as a single assessment circle, frame soil rates for the tahsil as a whole as a rough guide to assessment, and to depart freely from these rates where local circumstances require it, using my own local knowledge and that of my assistants, as a check and correction on the rate estimates. In Dig and Kama the Deputy Collector Munshi Hira Singh — an experienced settlement official — has formed the Bangar villages, 33 in Kama and 36 in Dig, as already stated, into separate assessment circles but the result has not been very successful.

The prevalence of double cropping on the lighter soils of which these estates are mainly composed would throw on them a greater burden than they can bear in comparison with the heavier soils where the proportion of crops to cultivated area is less, but the outturn more. Unless the principle of assessment circles can be carried out in its entirety, and all the necessary data based on separate crop experiments estimates of yield, rent statistics, etc., framed accordingly, it had better be left alone altogether.

wife, from Hindaun now in Jaipur, and brought them to his house in Sinsini. Having no children by his own wife, he took the Jat woman into his harem and had two sons by her Bije and Sije. These were regarded as Jats and expelled from the Rajput brotherhood. Having no *gôt* of their own, they took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village and from them are descended the famous Sinsinwar Jats.

These early Jats were Ishmaelites of the jungles whose sole occupation was plunder. The first to emerge into the light of history was Brijh the fourth in descent from Bal Chand, who in the latter half of the seventeenth century made himself conspicuous by plundering the baggage of the Imperial forces on their way to and from the Deccan, and finally captured the Moghul fort of Auw a few miles south of Dig. This was however soon recaptured, and an Imperial force sent against the Jat strong-hold of Sinsini, which was captured at the beginning of the eighteenth century after a bloody resistance. Brijh himself and his fourth son Bhao Singh, ancestor of the ruling family, were killed in the attack, but the Jats proudly assert that from the Imperial army five king's sons were slain with him in the gateway.

Prior to this another branch of the family in the person of Raja Ram a nephew of Brijh had established itself in Thun and become master of 40 villages. Raja Ram was summoned to Delhi to do homage to the Emperor. According to local tradition he assembled his tribesmen and agreed that they should share in whatever fortune should bring him. He was well received in Delhi, and in return for his promise to refrain from plundering is said to have been given the *gaddi* of Muthra and a grant of 575 villages. On his return he distributed these villages as Inams among his followers on condition of military service. This was the origin of the present Inam grants which are so prominent a feature of the Bhartpur tenures. Raja Ram soon returned to his predatory habits, and was soon afterwards killed in a conflict with the Imperial forces. His son Fattah Singh had not the capacity required for a leader of the Jats. They therefore set him aside in favour of the famous Churaman the seven son of Brijh.

37 Churaman now became the acknowledged leader of the Jats in Thun and Sinsini. He built forts in both places, and possessed himself of Kumher, Dig and other places of importance.

At this time another Jat named Rustam had established himself at Bhartpur, built a fort and begun marauding expeditions after the traditional Jat style. Churaman united his forces with those of Khem Karan the son of Rustam, and the allied bands were now so strong that they were able to attack the Imperial garrisons and cut off the communications of the capital with Ajmir, Gwalior and Agra. So redoubtable had the Jats now become that the Emperor Farukh Siyar in 1714 endeavoured to conciliate them.

38 To Churaman he gave the title of Bahadur Khan with a jagir of the five parganas of Nagar, Kathumbar (now in Alwar) Nandbai (in Akhegarh), Heylak (in Bhartpur) and Auw (in Dig) while Khem Karan received the 5 parganas of Rupbas, Bhartpur, Ikran (in Bhartpur) Mala and Baroli (Agra). Upon this they ceased plundering for a time, but hereditary inclinations were too strong and opportunities too tempting for the Jats to adopt a life of peace. The Russians have a proverb "However you may pamper a wolf, his eye is always on the forest."

They soon resumed their successful career of plunder under Churaman, and in 1718 the Raja of Jaipur was despatched with a strong force to overcome him. Thun and Sinsini were invested but the Jats showed the same valour in defending their mud walls which won for them so much celebrity a century later, and after several unsuccessful assaults the Raja raised the siege and returned to Jaipur.

According to Tod and Elphinstone (page 689) the Jats had been reduced to extremities and Thun was about to capitulate when the Sayad Wazirs of

the Empire who were at the head of a faction opposed to the Jaipur Raja, made peace direct with the Jat envoy in Delhi, and the Raja thereupon retired in disgust. This is corroborated by the fact that a year later—in 1720—Churaman supported the Wazirs against the Emperor Mohamad Shah for which he received a reward of 200,000 gold Mohars and in return he murdered the Governor of Agra who was hostile to the Wazirs.

39 To avenge this outrage Raja Ja Singh of Jaipur was appointed Governor of Agra and prepared to attack Churaman in overwhelming force. Meantime Churaman had quarrelled with his son Mohkam Singh. On returning from the chase one day he found the fort of Thun shut against him, and in despair the "Cin-

cinatus of the Jats" took poison by swallowing a diamond (1722 A D).

His son Mohkam Singh was a profligate. His first step was to imprison Badan Singh the son of Bhao Singh whom he feared as a rival. The Jats insisted on the release of Badan Singh, who fled to the Imperial camp, and invited Ja Singh (with the consent of the great body of the Jats it is said) to attack Thun and expel Mohkam Singh. Aided by a strong faction among the Jats, Ja Singh captured Thun after a six months' siege, and Mohkam Singh fled for his life. He had previously laid a mine of gunpowder to blow up the fort and his assailants when they should enter it, but Badan Singh forewarned the Jaipur Raja of the stratagem and thus saved him from annihilation.

40 For his services he was proclaimed Raja of Dig, on condition of paying tribute to Delhi, in 1722, which year therefore marks the recognition of Bharatpur as a separate State. He made Dig his capital, built the older palace there, built the forts and palaces of Kumbher and Wer, and extended his territory to the present southern boundary of the State. He had 26 sons of whom the eldest survivor Suraj Mal became *defacto* ruler in his father's life time. Sixteen sons left issue, and these are the founders of the *solahi kotris* or sixteen houses that still hold jagirs and Inams dating back to the reign of Badan Singh. These are known as Thakurs while other Jats of the Sinsinwar *got* are styled Rajadars.

41 Badan Singh after his accession appears to have left affairs of State to his capable and successful son Suraj Mal who raised the Jat power to its zenith and laid the foundation of the present Capital by building the present fort and moat.

Extension of Jat power by Suraj Mal

His subsequent career is part of the history of Hindustan. In 1753 he sacked Delhi, in 1754 he successfully repelled the combined attack of the Imperial forces, aided by Holkar and Jaipur, from Dig and Bharatpur, and again signally defeated Holkar at Kumbher where Holkar's son was slain. The dispute as to the succession to the Jaipur throne was decided in favour of Isai Singh by the influence of Suraj Mal's sword.

From the death of Badan Singh in 1755 he ruled as Maharaja in his own right till his death in 1763, and at this period was probably at the head of the most formidable force in India. His crowning and most brilliant achievement was the capture of Agra in 1761 which the Jats held till 1774, together with the sovereignty of the Agra and Muthra Districts most of the present Alwar State and parts of Gurgaon and Rohatak. Suraj Mal met his death in 1763 at the hands of a squadron of the Imperial forces while making a foolhardy attempt to hunt in the Imperial domains.

42 His son and successor Jawahar Singh possessed the valour without the capacity of his father. In 1764 with the help of the Sikhs from the Panjab he plundered Delhi and added Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Rewari with a considerable part of the present Gurgaon and Rohatak Districts to the Jat possessions. Dunning his short reign he lived chiefly in the Agra Palace where it was his whim

Further extensions by Jawahar Singh

to sit in the black throne of Jahangir, and here he was murdered at the instigation of the Raja of Jaipur in 1768. That the power of the Jats, though their dominions were now at their widest, had passed its zenith under Jawahir Singh, appears from the evidence of Dow, a contemporary historian—see page 620, *Agra Gazetteer*—who writes

“The city of Agra and a very considerable tract of the country round it, extending along the Jamna from 40 kos below the city to within five of Dehli, and stretching back to Gwalior, are in the hands of a Hindu nation called the Jats—Jawahir Singh is a very weak prince. The revenue does not exceed two crores, his dominions like the rest of India being harassed by the Mahrattas.”

43 From the death of Jawahir Singh the power of the Ja's began to decay and their dominions to contract. The process was hastened by family dissensions, the increasing influence of the Mahrattas on the politics of Hindustan, and the rise of a powerful rival in the chief of newborn Rajput State of Alwar, to whom the Alwar fort was surrendered by the Bhartpur forces in 1775, and who by the end of the century succeeded in expelling the Jats from the northern parganas of Alwar.

In 1771 the Mahrattas expelled the Jats from all their conquests east of the Jamna. In 1774 Najaf Khan recaptured Agra for the Emperor. The contest for the Regency between Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh during the minority of Kesri Singh (1769-77) gave the Imperial Wazir, who espoused the cause of the latter, an opportunity for re-establishing Moghul supremacy. By the defeat of Nawal Singh at Barsana, and the capture of Dig in 1775, he broke the power of the Jats and reannexed all their territory, except the Bhartpur pargana which was left to Jawahir Singh, to the Moghul dominions. The fortunes of the Jats which were now at their lowest ebb were partially restored by the Rani Kishori the widow of the great Suraj Mal. Her personal appeal to Najaf Khan obtained the restoration to Ranjit Singh in 1777 of 11 out of the 14 (now reduced to 12) parganas which now form the State. To this period is attributed the origin of the Chauth form of tenure in several Jat estates. For some years Ranjit Singh held these 11 parganas under the protection of the Minister Najaf Khan. He died in 1782 and his successor Mirza Shaffi confiscated the Jat possessions. Mirza Shaffi was murdered at Dig in 1783 with the connivance of Ranjit Singh who took advantage of the dissensions between the Moghuls to recover his lost territory. This brought him into collision with Madho Rao Sindhia who at this time though posing as the Deputy of his nominal master the Peishwa, who in turn claimed to be merely the chief noble of the Empire, was rapidly becoming the master of Hindustan.

44 On behalf of the Emperor, Sindhia in 1784 again forfeited Ranjit Singh's possessions, but on the petition of Rani Kishori 11 parganas including Dig yielding a revenue of 10 lakhs per annum were again restored in 1785.

Thence forward Ranjit Singh attached himself faithfully to the cause of Sindhia, and loyally co-operated with Sindhia's French Generals, DeBoigne and Perron. Perron appears to have succeeded to the command of Sindhia's Hindustan army in 1795, and as Sindhia's representative at Delhi and Agra exercised an uncontrollable dominion over the Emperor. He rewarded Ranjit Singh services at this time by the grant of 3 parganas valued at 4 lakhs per annum, thus making up the Bhartpur State to 14 parganas. This constitutes its present extent, though the number of parganas has been reduced to 12 by the inclusion of Weir and Rudawal into Bhusawar and Oochan respectively. The present boundaries were therefore stereotyped at the close of the last century.

45 The early years of the present century were marked by the final struggles of the Mahrattas and the British for the supremacy of India. On 29th August 1803 Sindhia's forces under Perron were defeated at Aligarh by Lord Lake. On the 14th September Lake occupied Delhi, and the French Generals Perron and Bourgnien surrendered. Lake then returned to the siege of Agra which was begun on 7th October. Ranjit Singh on 29th September, 1803 concluded

an offensive and defensive alliance with the British, and on 4th October joined the British camp at Agra with 5 000 horse. His force contributed towards the fall of Agra and Ranjit Singh was rewarded by the grant of 5 parganas, *viz* —

Kathumbar } now in Alwar.
Kishangarh }

Rewari now in Gurgaon

Gokal } now in Mattra.
Sahar }

The Bhartpur contingent again took part in the battle of Laswari in Alwar on 1st November 1803 when the remnants of Sindhia's army were annihilated by Lord Lake

46 In 1804 war broke out between the British and Jaswant Rao Holkar to whom Ranjit Singh in defiance of his engagements, unfortunately for himself and his State, allied himself. Holkar when defeated by Lord Lake in Farrukhabad on 17th November fled across the Jamna, and took refuge in Dig with his Jat allies. Lake at once besieged the city. On the 24th December the Mahrattas and Jats evacuated Dig and fell back on Bhartpur. The first siege of Bhartpur from 3rd January to 22nd February 1805 is matter of history. It was interrupted by Ranjit Singh's suing for peace which was concluded on 17th April 1805. By the new treaty of that date the five parganas granted to Ranjit Singh in October 1803 were resumed and he was made to pay an indemnity of 20 lakhs, but was confirmed in the possession of the remaining 14 parganas constituting the present State (Aitchison's Treaties, Volume III, pages 246—248)

47 Ranjit Singh died in December 1805 and was succeeded by his son Balwant Singh. On the death of the latter in 1823 his brother Baldeo Singh succeeded. He died in 1825 leaving a minor son Balwant Singh whose right to succeed was acknowledged by the British Government but was contested by his uncle's sons Madho Singh and Durjan Sal. The latter seized the throne and imprisoned Balwant Singh. A British force under Lord Combermere marched against Bhartpur on behalf of the rightful heir. After a determined resistance the city was taken by storm on 18th January 1826. Durjan Sal was made prisoner and despatched to Allahabad (his descendants now reside at Benares), Balwant Singh was formally recognised as Maharaja under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a British Political Agent during the minority, the charges of the war—25½ lakhs—were made payable by the Bhartpur State, and the prize money from the plunder of the city amounting to £4,81,100 was distributed among the victorious army. In 1835 on Balwant Singh's coming of age the Agency was withdrawn, and the detachment of British troops stationed in Bhartpur recalled.

The character of Balwant Singh's reign and the subsequent revenue history of the State have been described in the introduction

Subsequent important events

48 The only subsequent important political events calling for mention are—

- (1) the re establishment of the Agency in 1853 on the death of Maharaja Balwant Singh,
- (2) the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. The Darbar responded promptly to the call for aid and its loyalty throughout was unswerving. Captain Nixon took the command of the State forces sent towards Mattra to prevent any incursion of the mutineers from Delhi or Meerut and co-operate with the British forces. He was joined by a force of 2,500 men from Alwar, but at Hodal in Gurgaon his force refused to attack the rebels from Mattra and turned their arms against their British officers and the loyal (Rajput) portion of the Alwar Contingent and joined in the plunder of Kosi. Captain Nixon had to fly for his life and towards the end of May joined the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces at Agra. He was then appointed to succeed Major Morrison as

Political Agent, but the latter remained at his post at Bhartpur till 9th July, when as the local chiefs could no longer be responsible for his safety he repaired to Agra. On 18th October 1857 Captain Nixon returned to Bhartpur as Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor General in his mutiny report writes that though—

“The Darbar had scarcely a soldier on whom reliance could be placed, and could with difficulty enforce obedience at home, no outrages have been committed in the districts, nor has the name of any Jat Sardar been implicated in any way in the insurrection against British rule.”

The Gujars and some of the Meo villages as in Alwar and neighbouring British provinces gave trouble by their rebellions and predatory habits. A special British force had to be placed on the Khairagarh border to guard against the incursions of the Bhartpur Gujars, while the Meos of the northern parganas joined their brethren in Gurgaon in plundering Firozpur, Nuh and other towns.

(3) The cession of the land required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway free of cost in 1855 and the opening of the line in 1874

(4) The installation of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in 1869

(5) The extradition treaty of 1868 for the mutual surrender of prisoners charged with certain offences and the agreement modifying it in 1887

(6) The salt agreement of 1879 prohibiting the manufacture of salt in Bhartpur on payment of Rs 2,26,000 as compensation to persons engaged in the trade and of an annual grant of Rs 1,50,000 together with one thousand *mans* of salt to the State

(7) The abolition of all transit duties except those on opium, liquor and intoxicating drugs in 1884

(8) The transfer from Alwar to Bhartpur in 1885 of five estates of which four are now in Gopalgarh and one in Akhegarh, *viz*, Pipal Khera, Maliki, Nakatpur, Bakhshuka, Thalchana in exchange for the following five villages now in tahsil Kathumbar, Alwar State—Khera, Lalke, Sita Ram ka Naugla, Mian Khera, Garo

(9) The death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in 1893 and the succession of his son Maharaja Ram Singh whose powers were withdrawn in 1895

(10) The abolition of interval customs in 1896

Having briefly referred to the political history of the State the fiscal history of the four tahsils under assessment may now be considered

49 All of these have with temporary interruptions been under the rule of ^{Leading agricultural tribes of four northern} Bhartpur since the latter half of the last ^{ahsils} century. The following table shows the chief landholding tribes and the number of estates held by each —

Caste	Tribe	COPALGARH			PAHARI			KAMA			DIO			TOTAL		
		Number of villages	Area	Cultivated	Number of villages	Area	Cultivated	Number of villages	Area	Cultivated	Number of villages	Area	Cultivated	Number of villages	Area	Cultivated
Musalmans	Meo	112½	172,302	129,824	77	139,712	95,471	53	89,271	65,188	14	20,930	14,202	236½		
	Khanzada							1	2,182	1,495	1½	6,218	4,072	2½		
	Rajputs							"			2½	7,240	5,634	2½		
	Total	112½	172,302	129,824	77	139,712	95,471	54	91,453	66,683	18	34,388	23,908	261½		
Hindus	Gujar	7½	20,965	17,528	7	12,723	9,029	15	27,028	18,177	27	72,593	42,012	56½		
	Jat	2½	2,121	1,999				9	9,928	9,205	5½	15,386	11,145	17		
	Sinsinwar Jat							6	6,989	6,506	40	123,723	98,290	46		
	Ahur	10	21,842	18,144				"			"			10		
Hindus	Brahmins										7½			7½		
	Ahwasi Brahmins	2	3,891	3,193										2		
	Rajput				2	288	2,547	13	26,105	16,341	12½	24,884	12,415	27½		
	Miscellaneous	3½	11,452	8,504	2	8,525	48,3	18	50,024	39,427	14*	42,988	27,124	37½		
	State property							3			7	13,090	33	10		
	Total	25½	60,271	49,368	11	24,076	16,099	64	120,074	83,956	106	292,664	191,019	214		
	GRAND TOTAL	138	232,573	179,192	88	163,788	112,470	118	211,527	155,639	124	327,052	214,727	468		

* Includes the 7½ Brahman estates

Thus 55 per cent of the estates are owned by Meos, 12 per cent by Gujars, 10 per cent by Sinsinwar Jats, 4 per cent by other Jats, 6 per cent by Hindu Rajputs, 2 per cent each by Brahmins and Ahirs, 2 per cent by the State (preserves), and the remaining $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by miscellaneous tribes

50 The Meos have an enormous preponderance in all tahsils but Dig In Meos Dig the Sinsinwar Jats are very strong and of the 40 estates held by them 13 are *Inam* and 26 Chauth, on conditions of service

A full account of the Meos has been given in paragraph 22 of the Alwar Assessment Report They are subdivided into 12 *pals* and 52 *gots* The most important of these in this tract are in—

Gopalgarh—Dhulot, $66\frac{1}{2}$ villages, Phat $26\frac{1}{2}$,

Pahari—Dhimrot 32, Chirklot 14 and Badgujar 6,

Kama—Phat 15, Bahana 11, Nai 7, and Kamaliya 7, and

Dig—Phat 11

They claim Rajput descent and are probably a cross between the Aryan Rajputs and the aboriginal Minas They were converted to Islam during the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni, by his nephew Mahsud The oath on his banner (Salar) is most binding among them, while they even make pilgrimage to his shrine in Oudh In their dress, marriage ceremonies, and even in their names they still retain many Hindu usages Marriage within the *got* is prohibited, their women are not secluded, and in fact do more outdoor work than the men Though education has made little progress amongst them, they are extremely quick-witted, jealous to guard their rights, and extremely quarrelsome and litigious among themselves, but very clannish and quick to combine against outsiders They are but lax Mohamedans, rarely observe the fasts or attend prayers in the mosque, drink spirits and are quite willing to reverence the same deities as their Hindu neighbours Of late years the Wahabi tenets have begun to spread amongst them, the centre of the sect being at Bhaunri in the Pahari tahsil The Meos were long notorious for their rebellious and predatory habits Till within living memory they often refused to pay tribute to Bhartpur, and murdered the revenue collectors as recently as 1854, when they surrounded the Diwan of the State at Sikri in Gopalgarh and nearly took his life The mutiny was the signal for them to at once return to their habits of plunder, and they joined with their Gurgaon neighbours in looting the towns of that district They have now however settled down steadily to agriculture and are the most industrious and best revenue paying body of cultivators in the State, receiving great assistance from their women in agricultural work In breaking up waste, they show much more enterprise than the Gujars or Jats, though their husbandry is far inferior to that of the Ahirs The readiness with which they relapse into lawlessness is shown by the great riot in 1894 at Juhra in Kama Some proclaimed offenders from Gurgaon were being harboured in Naugaon in Kama They were seized at night by a body of British police aided by the local authorities and taken away to a neighbouring garden At once the signal was given by the tolling of the 'parish bell' and several hundreds of Meos (Bahana) from Bhurtpur and adjoining Gurgaon villages assembled with swords, firearms, etc., for the rescue They attacked the police who fired on them killing several, rescued the prisoners and killed a Deputy Inspector and two constables Several of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested, tried and sentenced to death, or transportation A punitive post was established and 12 villages saddled with the cost by a cess of 15 per cent on the land revenue, as well as with the cost of pensions for the widows and orphans of the murdered officials The punitive post has been withdrawn this year

51 Politically of course the Sinsinwar Jats, who hold 46 estates, are the most important class They are usually styled Faujdars Of the 40 estates they hold in Dig all but three are *Inam* or Chauth, but even in these considerable areas have become Khalsa owing to resumption. The 6 estates in Kama were originally *Inam* but have also been resumed It has been the traditional policy

of the successive Maharajas, as remarked by Sir Henry Lawrence, (paragraph 3 of Introduction) to reduce the status and break the power of their own tribe

Rather than 'brook a brother near the throne' they prefer to surround themselves with their Gujar foster relations who thus gradually acquired an importance quite incommensurate with their hereditary status, and in pursuance of the same policy no opportunity was lost of resuming *Jagirs* and *Inams*, either on the death of the holders without direct male heirs, or even in their life time subject to the grant of money pensions or posts in the State army. This process was carried to great lengths by the late Maharaja, but since the reorganisation of the Administration under the Political Agent in 1895, it has been stopped, and in case of Jagirdars or Inamdars dying without heirs, succession is allowed to the next of kin, if descended from the original grantee, and to adopted sons with the same limitation.

It will be understood therefore that the feelings of Simsinwar Jits to their rulers, have not been over-cordial, and that they have viewed their supersession in posts of trust and emolument by the Gujar element with jealousy and dissatisfaction. Historically the Jat Jagirdars and Inamdars occupy the same position in Bhartpur as the Thikur Jagirdars in Alwar but in actual fact their position is much inferior, as they have been gradually shorn of their powers and privileges. The result of their historical development has been to make them less energetic and successful as agriculturists than Jats are usually found to be. The traditions of fighting and plunder are still too recent for them to settle down to steady, plodding habits of industry. The system under which the State accepts attendance at the tahsils, city gates and other public buildings in lieu of the military service which they formerly rendered and are still bound to render in theory, encourages indolence. An improvement is however taking place and the great majority of them now willingly pay the penalty of one rupee per month for absence, rather than give up the time which they can more profitably employ in agriculture.

52 The origin of the *Inam* and *Chauth* tenures has been already referred to

Origin of Inam and Chauth tenures

The *Inams* were feudal grants of estates made by the earlier rulers—the alleged grant of the Mattra Gaddi with 575 villages by the Emperor of Delhi to Rana Ram is probably a fiction invented to give a more legal origin to the grants—to their brothers in arms as a reward for past or a guarantee for future military services. These services were defined in each case as so many guns (*banduk*), i.e., so many matchlockmen, and the area of land represented by one gun varies from 25 to 150 bighas. As the State expanded and more fighting men were required so did these grants. The original grantees in their turn distributed among their kinsmen the grant and the obligation, and this accounts for the fact that shares in the estate are measured by the number of guns or the fraction of a gun that the Inam or Chauth holder is bound to supply. The *Chauth* villages now paying one-fourth of the rent if were originally Inam or revenue free. The tradition as to their origin is that when Najaf Khan seized Dig and Kumber in 1774, the former of which he held for the Moghuls for several years, the Inams who flocked round the standard of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Bhartpur rather than serve the Moghuls, were on the rendition of the 11 parganas by Najaf Khan restored to their full former privileges. On the other hand those Inams who accepted Moghul Dominion were made by Najaf Khan to pay one-fourth as the condition of holding their lands. When the parganas were restored they petitioned to be allowed to hold in full *Inam* as before, but the Rani Kishori maintained the contribution of one-fourth, as well as the full obligation for military service. This liability for the 26 chauth villages originally amounted to 331 guns, of which owing to death, desertion or absence 37 $\frac{1}{16}$ have been resumed and 293 $\frac{5}{16}$ are still upheld. The commutation or penalty for absence appears to have been introduced in the reign of

Jawahir Singh When he made his famous raid on Delhi, those Inamis who refused or were unable to join him were made to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 per month per gun, this being the ordinary pay of a sepoy at the time, to enable substitutes to be entertained. This is said to have been the recognised rate of commutation till the time of the late Maharaja, who at the very beginning of his reign endeavoured to make Inam and Chauth holders liable for Patwar and other cesses, and to overcome their opposition reduced the penalty for absence to one rupee per gun per month.

The effect of resumptions and efflux of time has been gradually to convert the nominal tenure according to shares in guns, into an actual tenure by possession. Though these Inam and Chauth villages are nominally joint and undivided, separate possession has long been recognised and frequently, in fact generally, does not agree with shares. In Inam and Chauth estates the owner of one gun will be found in possession of 30 bighas, of another gun in possession of 50, and though the liability of both is nominally the same, the Chauth Jama assessed is paid and resumptions made according to possession. Shares are however generally recognised in the Shamlat. Most estates similarly pay the penalty for absence (ghair haz ri) according to possession with the land revenue, only a few still pay the revenue and penalty according to shares.

53 The Gujar hold 56½ estates chiefly in Kama and Dig. These are generally khalsa, but in Dig some Gujar families who are foster relations of the ruling family hold estates in Inam or jagir. The Gujar are inferior to both Jats and Meos in all qualities but ignorance and dishonesty. They are poor agriculturists, and as the statement in paragraph 49 shows, keep large areas out of cultivation, in order to secure pasture for their flocks and herds.

54 Rajputs (Hindu) who own 27½ estates chiefly in Dig and Kama date their origin to Jaipur rule, and their position in a Jat State is not a very enviable one. However the fact that they have no jagirs or allowances to fall back upon, as in Alwar and Jaipur, has made them better agriculturists than their brethren in Rajput States. 2½ estates close to Dig are held by some families of so called Musulman Rajputs once unwilling converts to Islam and now willing to return to the faith of their fathers if they can secure readmission to the fold.

55 Ahirs own ten estates in Gopalgarh, and are as usual model agriculturists. The only other tribe or caste requiring mention are the Brahmins who hold 7½ estates in Dig. A caste called Ahwasis, who claim to be Brahmins, but are said to be Banjaras owns two estates in Gopalgarh.

Lodhas, who are the descendants of the old salt workers, hold 5 estates in Dig. They originally had many more, but have been gradually ousted by their stronger neighbours. Physically and mentally they are a very poor lot and have little capacity for agriculture.

56 The Meos, Jats, Rajputs, Gujar and Ahir communities have been settled on the land for centuries, while the Brahmins owe their estates to gift from their Hindu neighbours.

Here as elsewhere the village communities have withstood the shocks of invasions from without, and oppression from within, and nearly all the gaps made in them can be traced to successive famines, which have recurred with such regularity as to merit the term periodical.

57. The scarcities and famines of which the traditions or recollections are still fresh are those of—

Famines

Sambat

A D

1869	1813 14 (see Mattrā Gazetteer, page 94)
1894	1837-38 " " 50
1917	1860 61 " "
1925	1868 69
1934	1877-78
1953	1896 97

Of these the famines of 1837-38 and 1860-61 though felt severely at the time, are too remote in date to affect present agricultural conditions. Their general character is described in pages 49 51 of the Mattrā Gazetteer and page 7 of the Gurgaon Settlement Report and as this tract lies between these two districts, the effects were probably much the same. They are referred to in the report of the famine of 1877-78 which will be quoted further on.

58 The scarcity of 1868-69 though severe in parts of the State did not attain the dimensions of a famine. The rainfall at

Scarcity of 1868-69

Bhartpur during the year was only 10.44 inches against an average of 27, but the deficiency in the outlying tahsils was not so great. In August the fall at Bhartpur was only 8.4, in September 5.8. The Kharif crops therefore failed largely. Around Bhartpur the failure was almost complete and many cattle died of starvation, but the northern parganas were more favourably treated and the outturn in places good. The zamindars were also in good heart. They had reaped an excellent Rabi crop, and though the Kharif was lost in many places, there were good winter rains and the outturn of wheat and barley in the following Rabi was good, though grim owing to the deficiency of the autumnal rains, was a failure. The Darbar started various famine works, but it was found that with the exception of emigrants from the more famine stricken districts further west, labour was not procurable, as all available hands were employed in preparing the land for the coming harvest. The Kharif demand was in places postponed till the Rabi, but the actual receipts for the year did not fall far short of the average.

59 The famine of 1877-78 was one of the most calamitous that ever devastated this part of India. The rainfall

Famine of 1877-78

in Bhartpur itself (statistics for the tahsils up to the end of July are given in paragraph 28) up to the beginning of October was only 7.3 inches. The Political Agent in his report for 1877-78, writing in May 1878 states that the Kharif outturn was only one-fifth of the average and in some tracts the outturn was nil. He estimates the losses for the year as 8 lakhs and continues

"So soon as it was certain that rain should not fall, the people set their faces towards Malwa, the land of Goshen of their imaginations. There are no trustworthy data of the number that emigrated, but there are instances of whole villages being deserted by their panic-stricken inhabitants. The great idea was to save their cattle, but out of many who returned to their houses few possessed anything but the rags that covered them.

"So soon as the rain fell early in October and thus dispelled the fears that were entertained regarding the spring crops, the emigrants began to return. They for the most part reached their homes in a miserable plight, and their emaciated condition and want of clothing made these poor creatures fall an easy prey to the cutting cold of December.

"No time was lost in impressing on the Darbar the necessity of lessening as much as was practicable the burdens of the people. The Maharaja directed his Tahsildars to remit

(suspend) the revenue demand and to make advances to the people. The money lenders were also invited to lend money to the cultivators, the repayment of which the Durbar offered to guarantee.

"In Bhartpur also it was the interest of the Borah and the State to keep alive the cultivator, but the unfortunate Chamars, Kolis and other lower classes suffered much. They could only eke out a miserable subsistence by scraping up and selling a little grass where it was to be found, collecting weeds, etc.

"The Maharaja was induced to open poor houses at the Capital and Dig and also to commence relief works.

"The distress is daily lessening, the gathering in of the harvest and ripening of the carrots, which were abundantly sown, offer a certain amount of work and food for the people, but the relief works will be required till November next, when the kharif crop is ready to be harvested.

"The copious rainfall in October averted a terrible calamity for it just enabled the *rabi* crop to be sown. More timely rain in December completed the good work, and a bumper harvest might have been expected had not the January frost injured the gram which had been cultivated to an unusually large extent. The outturn of gram is estimated at four-tenths which taking into calculation the large area cultivated, probably represents about two-thirds of the supply of ordinary years. The other crops also suffered but to a far less extent."

The price current statement of the year shows that the three staples—barley, jawar and gram were selling in May 1877 at 29, 24 and 29 sers per rupee respectively. In August the price had risen to 19, 18 and 19 sers, in September to 12, 10½ and 12, in October (owing to the Maharaja's endeavour to compel grain dealers to sell at fixed rates, viz, wheat 16, bejar 20, gram 19½) they fell to 19, 19 and 18, in December (the attempt to interfere with prices having failed) had again risen to 13, 13 and 14 sers, in February 1878 stood at 12½, 12 and 12½, and in March fell to 15, 12 and 14, in May had fallen to 19, 10 (jawar continued to rise in price owing to the absence of stocks and demand for seed) and 16, and remained close to these figures till the reaping of the kharif crop in November lowered them to 20, 21½, 18½ or something approaching the normal.

60 The above account of the famine may be supplemented by extracts from the report written for the Famine Commission by the Agency Surgeon Dr. Spencer. In paragraph 2 he writes—

"The parganas of Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, Nagar, Dig, Kumher suffer more from prolonged drought than other districts in Bhartpur because there are fewer wells in them, they are dependent on rain almost entirely. During the famine years of 1837, 1860 and 1866, only slight showers fell in the early parts of June and July. In 1837 during the months of August, September and October there was no rain at all, so both kharif and rabi crops failed, many people died from starvation, and numbers migrated to Malwa. No pressure of this kind was however experienced in 1860 and 1868. But in 1877 the rain held off entirely in June, July, August and September. Numbers perished from starvation and emigration took place largely to other provinces, a large number of cattle died. The fall of rain in October saved the lives of many men and cattle. The death rate as shown by returns is lower than usual. This probably results from want of care in recording deaths, but it must be remembered that about 1,00,000 people are supposed to have left the State which would materially diminish the death rate. 23 years elapsed between the famine of 1837 and the scarcity of 1860. Since 1860 famines have occurred at intervals of 8 years. Gram has never since been so cheap as it was prior to 1860. In 1858 and 1859 the rate for wheat was 30 sers per rupee. In 1860 and 1868 and 1877 the price was about the same, viz, for wheat 9 or 10 sers per rupee.

"The State has been at different times visited by floods, hail and locusts and though much damage has been done by each, still they have never caused more than a partial failure of the crops and the failure has usually been confined to certain districts. There are no records showing the amount of revenue collected in 1837. In 1860 and 1868 it was realised in full, but for 1877 10 annas in the rupee were collected."

Further on he adds that the area under cultivation is 16,92,892 bighas and the land revenue Rs 20,16,584 or Rs 1-3-9 per bigha.

Further remarks on the famine

61 To these remarks it is only necessary to add for the State as a whole—

(1) That the census of 1881 showed a decrease in the population of about 1,00,000 or 14 per cent due chiefly to death and emigration in the famine.

(2) That the State concerned itself more with the realisations of its own revenues than with the relief of the people. The compulsory advances made by the Borahs on the State guarantee were chiefly employed to liquidate the balances due from the zamindars, and shareholders who remained behind were made to assume responsibility for those who had deserted. The realisation of ten annas in the rupee in the kharif when the crops were only one-fifth of the average was a harsh and shortsighted measure.

(3) There was great delay in starting poor-houses and relief works, meantime thousands of the Bhartpur poor were swelling the poor-houses and relief works of Agra and Mattra, and it was only on the strong representations of the authorities of these districts, and the threat to send a bill for their cost to the Bhartpur Darbar, that the latter opened poor-houses and started relief works.

(4) The coercion of the money-lenders to sell grain at fixed prices, make advances to the zamindars, and pay up balances due from the latter, led to their break down and flight, and this aggravated the necessities of the zamindars.

(5) As the zamindars returned the State made *takavi* advances direct or through the Borahs, of Rs 80,113 in cash and 2,512 maunds of grain to enable them to replace their cattle and purchase seed. This relief though in the right direction was inadequate to the necessities of the case.

62 In the four tahsils now under assessment the distress was specially great, as the excitable Meos were the first to become panic-stricken and to take to flight. In Gopalgarh the sown area fell from 147,436 bighas in 1876-77 to 32,210 and out of a jama of Rs 2,71,636 only Rs 1,05,266 could be collected within the year. In two years the number of ploughs fell from 6,848 to 2,440 and of oxen from 12,697 to 4,880.

In Pahari the cultivated area was reduced from 95,890 to 33,648 bighas, and of a total demand of Rs 1,27,240 only Rs 36,973 was collected in the year and Rs 26,817 subsequently leaving Rs 64,371 still due.

In Dig and Kama the distress was almost as great though detailed figures are not available. In Kama out of a demand of Rs 1,36,653, Rs 1,03,636 were realised and Rs 33,017 remained in arrears. While in Dig out of a demand of Rs 1,57,449, Rs 1,25,403 were realised leaving Rs 32,046 due.

63 This fatal year marked the beginning of the enormous arrears. The direct effects of the famine did not cease for at least five years subsequently, and its indirect effects can be seen till this day in the transfer of whole estates or shares in them by the impoverished proprietors or by the State, the relinquishment of holdings by deserting shareholders and the consequent decrease in cultivation and population—which is now less than prior to the famine—and in the enormous accumulation of arrears of revenue.

64 Of the owners who deserted a considerable number returned subsequently and regained possession either by mutual consent or process of law. The following table based on the new records shows the number and area of the holdings of which the owners have not returned, and in Kama and Dig the figures for desertion since 1877-78 are also given—

Tahsil	DESERTIONS OF 1877-78				DESERTIONS AFTER 1877-78			
	Number of villages	Number of deserters	Number of holdings	Area	Number of villages	Number of desertions	Number of holdings	Area
Gopalgarh	Unknown	1,115	405	11,777				
Pahari		95	36	521				
Kama	40 ¹	299	200	10,958	40	210	175	693
Dig	65	483	406	10,756	36	183	132	4,365
Total		1,992	1,103	34,012	76	393	314	11,228

Thus the area abandoned by the owners in the famine year was inconsiderable in Pahari, and exceeded 10,000 bigahs in the remaining tahsils, while in Dig and Kama over 9,000 bigahs have been abandoned by owners since the famine year, chiefly by those who were unable to rally from the effects of the famine

65 As a result of the famine the following transfers of shares were made voluntarily by the owners or on their resignation of their rights by the State, **Transfer of holdings owing to the famine** 1878, Gopalgarh in 7 estates—Maliki, Pipalkhera, Danishpur, Atbi Dhabra, Khorl, Rayabka,—shares amounting to 2½ estates with an area of over 5,000 bigahs Pahari in 6 estates—Savler, Satwari, Borani, Pahari, Sarvarka, Jaswanti—shares amounting to 3½ estates with an area of 10,459 bigahs Kama—in 6 estates—Nangla Banjariya, Undan, Bolkhora, Indrali, Chicharwari, Kama,—shares amounting to 1½ estates with an area of 9,591 bigahs, Dig—in three estates shares amounting to over two estates, but these have subsequently been restored

66 Another serious result of the famine was the partial break down of the village community system, the excessive interference of the revenue officials in the annual *bachli*, and the temporary obliteration of the distinction between landlord and tenant as regards revenue liabilities. The sole object of the State being the collection of as much as possible of the revenue demand, now owing to the decrease in cultivation become oppressive, the old village system of distribution was thrust aside, and the revenue distributed on the cultivation of each year. Thus the rates became in many instances so excessive—amounting to Rs 8 per bigah—that the owners rather than pay them preferred to throw their lands out of cultivation. As a partial and short-sighted remedy for this the State issued orders that cultivators should not be made to pay at higher rates than owners, the revenue demand being distributed equally over all, and where the owner realised any profit rents, these were liable to be confiscated by the State. The effect of this was not to improve the position of the cultivators but to lower that of the owners

Meantime the revenue got more and more into arrears, though attempts were made to realise not only the current demand but the old balances, land deteriorated in value, and no one would come forward to take up deserted holdings or land put up for sale on account of arrears

67 The year 1878-79 was again one of short rainfall. In July and August there were copious showers, but at Bhartpur only 1.40 till in September and not a drop from that month up to end of March. Both harvests were therefore much below the average, and a large amount of revenue remained unrealised. Prices continued high, the average for the year being wheat 12 6, barley 18 3, Jawar 17 11, gram 14 6 sers per rupee

1879-80 was a year of good rainfall and average harvests. Though the tract was still feeling the effects of the famine year, collections improved, and prices fell to—wheat 15 sers, barley 26, jawar 29 and gram 17 sers per rupee. The recovery was, however, retarded by another year of poor rainfall—only 12.9 inches at Bhartpur—and bad harvests in 1880-81. The Political Agent in the annual report writes that the loss was most felt in the Gopalgarh, Dig and Dcorhi (Bhartpur) parganas where the outturn was not more than half the average, but throughout the State generally fully ½ of the crop was lost. Prices for the year averaged—wheat 17 5, barley 22, jawar 20 5, gram 19 sers per rupee

The following year 1881-82 was on the contrary one of excessive rainfall, 28 inches having fallen at Bhartpur in July and August. In consequence some of the kharif sowings rotted and it was only a 12 anna crop, but the *rabi* was up to the average and collections of revenue improved, though the balances in both Gopalgarh and Dig exceeded Rs 50,000, while prices continued to fall

And in a note to the above he adds —

"I have to say—5th April 1884—received a *laissez-passer* from the Bhartpur Darbar informing me that His Highness the Maharaja has remitted Rs 13,95,350 arrears of revenue, and that it is in contemplation to make still further remissions. Many of these arrears were of very old standing."

I am afraid the remission was entirely on paper and intended merely to make a show of liberality. I have found no trace of any such remission in these or the other tahsils, nor have any of the Revenue Authorities ever referred to it.

In Kama out of the reduced demand of Rs 1,30,946 only Rs 56,941 was realised leaving a balance of Rs 74,005, while in Dig out of a reduced demand of Rs 1,37,117 only Rs 47,515 was realised and Rs 89,802 or nearly two thirds of the whole remained in balance. Detailed figures for Gopalgarh and Pahari are not available, but the state of things there was equally bad. Thence forward till the demand was again revised in 1890-91, the arrears were considerable in Dig and comparatively slight in the other tahsils. The total arrears for the period of 8 years were—

	Rs	
Gopalgarh	... 46,255	
Pahari	. Details not available	
Kama	84,259	} of which 74,005 in 1883-84
Dig	.. 1,73,714	
		.. 84,802 ..

The jama assessed in 1882-83 was therefore paid with reasonable regularity, excepting the disastrous year 1883-84, in all tahsils but Dig.

70 Hence at the revision of 1890-91 it was enhanced considerably in Gopalgarh and Kama, slightly in Pahari and reduced by over Rs 9,000 in Dig. Since then aided by fair harvests and high prices, not only has the current demand been realised practically in full in Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kama, but large sums have been realised on account of the old balances not only by means of the instalments varying from 1 to 8 per cent on the demand fixed in 1890-91 but also in lump sums in years when harvests were favourable, viz —

	Rs
Gopalgarh	.. 53,980
Pahari	.. 15,936
Kama	.. 10,859
Dig	.. 15,083
Total	... 1,55,858

71 The character of the harvests since the last reassessment in 1890-91 may be gathered from the rainfall return (Appendix A) and the crop statement (Statement II).

The rainfall of 1891-92 was below average in Dig and Gopalgarh, average in Kama, and above average in Pahari. The crop areas, however, were below average in all tahsils as the rains were late.

The next three years 1892-93—1894-95, inclusive, were years of abundant and well distributed rainfall in all tahsils, the Ruparel floods were very extensive, cultivation expanded considerably, and the areas of crops raised showed an enormous increase.

The year 1895-96 was one of short and badly distributed rainfall. The early monsoon rains were favourable, but hardly any fell in September and the cold weather rains were almost nil. The Ruparel floods too had been very short not extending beyond Gopalgarh. The result was that the kharif crop was up to the average in area though inferior in quality, while the rabi was much below

average both in quantity and quality. The inferiority of the harvests as compared with those of 1894-95, the last of the fat years, is shown in the following return of crop sown —

Tahsil	1894 95			1895 96		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Gopalgarh	89,089	107,746	96,845	66,987	78,230	145,217
Pahari	40,132	89,704	139,836	47,431	51,571	99,002
Kama	67,315	56,249	123,564	76,612	46,887	123,499
Dig ..	73,410	68,690	142,180	81,271	45,332	126,603
Total	270,026	322,389	602,425	272,301	222,020	494,321

Fodder became very scanty and the cattle began to feel the pinch of scarcity, but the high prices enabled the zamindars to pay up the revenue demand almost in full, the arrears of the year in all 4 tahsils being under Rs 1,000

In the following year 1896-97, the rainfall again was much below the average in Gopalgarh—16 86, Pahari—15 20, Kama—18 47, but above the average in Dig—31 07—owing to an excessive fall of 22 30 inches in July. In September no rain to speak of fell, and the kharif outturn was therefore poor and the rabi sowings again much below average. The Ruparel floods were again short and did not extend beyond Gopalgarh. The winter rains, however, were normal and the outturn of the rabi excellent and this combined with high prices, enabled the zamindars to hold their own, though they felt the pinch of the scarcity severely. The sown areas of the year are shown in the following table —

Tahsil	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Gopalgarh ..	95,804	72,655	168,464
Pahari ..	58,821	51,977	110,798
Kama ...	92,944	42,020	134,964
Dig ..	84,427	52,576	137,003

The revenue was again realised in full except in Dig where the balances of the year amounted to Rs 8,900

On the whole this tract escaped lightly enough in these two years of stress and difficulty which pressed so heavily upon the southern tahsils

The past year 1897-98, was again one of short though well distributed rainfall, the figures being Gopalgarh—20 83, Pahari—15 64, Kama—17 48, and Dig—24 30. The deficiency was very large in Pahari and Kama. However, great efforts were made to make up for the deficiencies of the previous 2 years by putting every available bigah under crops. The increase was chiefly in *barani* lands, as the Ruparel floods though widespread and beneficial in Gopalgarh did not spread to the other tahsils. The continuation of the rains well into September secured a good kharif crop. The winter rains though heavy in all tahsils did not fall till the middle of February, and this was too late to save part of the *barani* and *sauraba* crops, though of much benefit to the *chahi*. The

year was on the whole a very fair average one and the crop statistics may therefore be usefully compared with the average of the previous 5 years—comprising 3 years of good and 2 of short rainfall—

Tahsil	Period	Kharif	Rabi	Total	DETAILS.		
					Chahi	Salraha	Barani
Gopalgarh	5 years average	87 195	92 574	179 769	12 473	85,375	81 925
	18 7 93	112 356	74 017	1 03 373	10 329	67,100	168 094
Pahari	5 years average	60 317	57 100	11 147	7,110	32 616	77 011
	18 7 93	65 54	42 103	118 957	5 663	1 515	111 809
Kama	5 years average	24	51 745	1 2 129	16 060	28 4 7	84 612
	18 7 93	101,445	42 820	151 2 6	11 115	5,1 3	114 83
Dig	5 years average	0 372	5 1 45	138 318	24 250	2 323	111 735
	18 7 93	107,169	52 931	167 100	24 904	23	142,173
Total	5 years average	205 3	252 4 5	5 4, 73	67 5 7	14, 511	355 05
	18 7 93	3 7, 55	225 001	6 3 55	52,031	94,616	427 052

It will be seen therefore that the figures of 1897-98 correspond closely with the 5 years average in Gopalgarh and Pahari, but considerably exceed it in Kama and Dig where they have risen above even the record year 1894-95, owing to the large area of double cropping and the breaking up of waste or the restoration of abandoned land. The demand of the year has been collected in full in all tahsils but Dig where there is a balance of Rs 2,614, but on the other hand no less than Rs 21,307 have been realised in Dig on account of balances of years prior to or subsequent to 1890-91.

In this tract therefore the present demand is in ordinary years realised with comparative ease and punctuality, while in good years a considerable sum is realised over and above on account of old balances.

72 The following table shows the fluctuations in the demand, the incidence of Demand realisations and balances since per bigh where it can be ascertained, and the arrears that accumulated under the successive assessments—

	GOPALGARH			PAHARI			KAMA			DIG	
	Demand	Incidence	Balance	Demand	Incidence	Balance	Demand	Incidence	Balance	Demand	Incidence
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs A P
1855	2 02 623			23 223			11 050		81,233		
56	2,347,111		27 2,3	82,074	1 1 10		90 023		1,02,250	1,15,693	
57	222 760		6 081	834	1 5 10		95,440		95,901	1 24,690	
58	2 42 113		4,922	1 00,613	1 1 1		1,03,155		90 323	1,24,194	
59-60							1 12 003		94,943		
61							1,14,951		82,033	1,40,747	
62	2,75 151		4,12,106	1,25,435	1 4 6		1 36 053		81,883	155,033	
63	2,18,734		46,255	1,21,764	1 7 3		1,38,104			2,61,667	
64	242 173			1 27,216	1 3 2		1,30,945		1 60,290	1,36,053	
65							1,38,096		221,562	1,36,414	
66	2,43,040			1 23,717	1 1 7		1,37,226		reduced to		
67							801		2,13 975	1,30 415	
68	1 030		4 91,416	340		1,17 278			1,73,177	5,633	

The figures now given have been obtained after much laborious search and enquiry. The total balances fall considerably short of those furnished by the Revenue office (paragraph 49 introduction) in February 1897, the reason being that some arrears have since been realised, and the figures there given include balances due from Inamis, Mafidars, etc., arrears of Takavi, which should be kept separate from the land revenue demand.

For the tract as a whole the totals for each re-assessment are—

Settlement		Demand Rs
(1) Summary	1855-56	5,22,537
(2) 3 years	1858-59	5,34,301
(3) 6 years	1862-63	5,71,925
(4) Revision of do	... 1868 69 } 1871-72 }	5,99,274
(5) 10 years	1873 74	7,00,557
(6) Revision of do	1882-83	6,07,497
(7) 15 years settlement	1890-91	6,33,899
(8) Present demand	1897-98 Jama Resumed	6,34,398 } 7,813 }
		—
		6,42,211

This shows that in the 18 years from 1855 to 1873, the demand was steadily enhanced till the increase reached 35 per cent. In 1882-83 it was reduced by 13.5 per cent, in 1890-91 enhanced by 4.5 per cent, and since then has risen by 1.5 per cent owing to resummptions, etc. It is now about Rs 1,20,000 or 23 per cent higher than it stood at the summary settlement.

73 In Gopalgarh the balances that arose during the currency of each settlement are shown opposite it, and the sum of these gives the present balance which is nearly 5 lakhs, of which over 4 lakhs are on account of the 10 years' settlement when the jama had been raised to an excessive pitch, and the tahsil was devastated by the famine of 1877-78, while a large portion of the residue is on account of the bad year, 1883-84. Since 1890-91 Rs 53,980 has been realised on account of old balances.

(6) Pahari In Pahari details of the balances prior to 1890-91 cannot be given as no papers are forthcoming in the tahsil office. The total balances then amounted to Rs 133,214 of which Rs 15,936 have since been recovered reducing the arrears to Rs 1,17,278, and of this sum no less than Rs 64,731 is still due on account of the famine year alone. The only arrears since 1890-91 are Rs 2,239 in the estate of Pahari, but these arrears date from the years when the estate was Kham tahsil, and the liability of the present owners is very doubtful.

For Kama and Dig the Deputy Collector has prepared very complete statements (see statement III) showing the demand and realisations on account of the current year and past years annually since 1855-56. These tahsils started with balances of Rs 88,932 and Rs 71,479 respectively on account of years prior to the Summary Settlement, though at the time the Agent to the Governor-General gave express orders that all old arrears should be wiped out. It is possible that the present arrears of Gopalgarh and Pahari also includes some old balances of this nature.

In Kama and Dig the total balances up to date are shown opposite each settlement, so to determine the arrears that accumulated during the currency of any one, it is only necessary to compare the opening balances of one settlement with those of the next.

Examining the figures in this light it is shown that up to the 10 years settlement in 1873-74, Kama and Dig had not only paid up all the demand from 1855-56, but had reduced the balances prior to that year from Rs 88,932 to Rs 81,885.

in Kama and from Rs 71,479 to Rs 70,930 in Dig. In the famine and subsequent years of the 10 years' settlement the arrears rose from the above figures to Rs 1,69,290 in Kama and Rs 2,45,894 in Dig. The increase of arrears in these tahsils during the settlement of 1882-83 to Rs 2,21,562 (reduced to Rs 2,13,975 at last settlement) and Rs 3,61,501 respectively was due mainly to the disastrous year 1883-84 when Rs 74,005 remained uncollected in Kama and Rs 89,802 in Dig. In Kama since the settlement of 1890-91 Rs 43,482 has been realised on account of arrears, *viz*, Rs 2,623 on account of 1890-91 and Rs 40,859 on account of previous years. The total arrears have now been reduced to Rs 1,73,177 of which only Rs 61 is due for years subsequent to 1890-91 and this is being liquidated. Over half the total amount is on account of years prior to 1855-56.

In Dig since 1890-91 Rs 68,471 have been realised on account of arrears, *viz*, Rs 45,983 for years prior to 1890-91 and Rs 22,808 for arrears of subsequent years. The total balance due at the end of 1897-98 is Rs 3,28,012, *viz*, past years Rs 3,25,132, 1897-98, Rs 2,614 resumed land Rs 20 and cesses Rs 266. Over one-fifth of these arrears is on account of years prior to the summary settlement while a sum of Rs 11,613 is due for years subsequent to 1890-91 in 28 estates.

74 After what has been already said in the preceding paragraphs and paragraph 19 of the Introduction, it hardly needs further arguments to enforce the necessity of relieving the zamindars of this dead weight, by drawing a sponge over all the balances prior to 1890-91. It has been shown that these arrears have accumulated not from any refusal or unwillingness of the zamindars to meet their liabilities but from sheer inability to pay in years of famine or scarcity. A considerable amount of these old arrears has been paid up in years when good harvests left any margin of profit. In addition to the instalments fixed at last settlement, the tahsildars have, whenever a favourable opportunity offered, been in the habit of swooping down on the villagers with a demand for payment of old arrears. The realisation of balances has hitherto received little supervision from the revenue authorities but has been left almost entirely to the discretion of the tahsildars. The result is continual interference in the *Bachh* and other revenue arrangements of the village communities, while by leaving the doors open to indefinite demands of this nature abuses are likely to creep in. In fact many villages allege that they have paid up and not received credit for part of the arrears still shown against them.

The present system puts a premium on idleness on the part of the zamindars, for the more they extend their cultivation the greater is the demand upon them, and on dishonesty on the part of the revenue officials. The marvel is that under the circumstances the zamindars have not lost heart completely. Were they made of less stern stuff they would have done so, but the famine of 1877-78 has taught them the severe but useful lesson, that the lot of those who desert is infinitely worse than that of those who remain behind. Hence they have stuck to the land at all costs, and in the recent years of scarcity there was hardly a single desertion in these tahsils. It has also taught them the necessity of prudence and thrift, and with a few exceptions it would be hard to find better revenue payers than the State possesses in the agricultural classes of these tahsils. With them the payment of the State demand has always been the first consideration, to meet it they will stint themselves and strip their children. Hitherto the only return they have received for their enterprise and self-denial has been a steady increase of their burthens. In their interests as well as those of the State and of common justice, it is essential that they should now be relieved of part of these burthens, *viz*, the old arrears prior to 1890-91. The effect of such relief will, I am convinced, be to put new heart into them and in the long run better the finances of the State also.

75 The figures given in paragraph 72 are for the tahsils as at present, constituted, and take account of changes in boundaries since 1855-56.

Exchange of villages since 1855-56

These have been as follows —

Gopalgarh (1)—28 estates were transferred to Nagar in 1866. These constitute the promontory jutting out west into Alwar between Govindgarh and Lachmangarh as shown in the professional survey map of the State, 1855-58.

(1) Gopalgarh

(2) Two more estates Mundliya and Mandou were transferred to Nagar in 1882, while

(3) Garhi was transferred to Dig and Ghoghaur to Kama in 1879

(4) In 1885 Pipalkhera Bikhshuka, Malike and Nakatpur were transferred hither from the Govindgarh Tahsil of Alwar

The former jamas of all these estates at previous settlements has been included to make the account accurate for purposes of comparison

In Pahari the boundaries have remained unchanged since 1855-56. The transfer of Khinnak, Dubli, Digrohi (now part of Kasbi Gopalgarh), Dhaba and Jotri Pahari from Pahari to Gopalgarh in 1853 and 1854, and of Pilsu from Gopalgarh to Pahari took place before the summary settlement. At the present settlement the estate of Kherli Kazi (jama Rs 501) has been transferred from Kama

Kama in 1861 gave up the estate of Morar to Dig, in 1879 received Ghoghaur from Gopalgarh, and in 1895 gave up Kherli Kazi to Pahari

Dig in 1861 received Morar from Kama, and in 1877 Garhi from Gopalgarh and Incheri from Kumher giving in exchange Kremna to Kumher. Further changes are under consideration

(2) Pahari

(3) Kama

(1) Dig

CHAPTER III

GENERAL STATISTICS

76 The common forms of tenures met within Bharatpur are the same as those found in Alwar (paragraph 52, Assessment Report) and in adjoining districts

Description of tenures of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, *viz* —

(1) *Zamindari khali*—held by a single owner

(2) *Zamindari bilimal (gol imali)*—held jointly by a body of owners

(3) *Pattidari*—partitioned and held according to shares ancestral or customary

(4) *Bhayachara (gol kabzawar)* held by possession without reference to shares.

(5) A combination of two or more of the above

The *pattidari* and *bhayachara* forms are again subdivided into (1) complete and (2) incomplete, according as the whole area is held in severalty or some is still kept joint (*shamilat*)

As already remarked (paragraph 30, Introduction) the whole subject of tenures was found, owing to the absence of any reliable records and the collapse of the village system in many estates in the famine year, and the subsequent over interference of the State in the village communities, to be in a state of chaotic confusion. The main difficulty arises from the use of the ambiguous terms *gol* or undivided to cover all estates in which a formal partition has not been made. Thus a *gol* estate may be either "joint zamindari" (*gol imali*)—held jointly by a body of owners, or the very opposite, *viz*, held purely by possession—*bhayachara (gol kabzawar)*, and both would in theory be liable to partition, as no formal partition has been made. Even in estates where separate possession has prevailed for generations the zamindars often argue that it cannot be considered as a sufficient basis of separate property till legalised by partition. This view is no doubt explained by the fact that all or nearly all estates were originally held jointly or according to defined shares, and this has given rise to the legal

fiction that each man's rights should be definable in *biswas* or fractions of the once joint property. On the other hand, even in estates which are admittedly joint or held by shares, the owners, owing probably to the high pitch of the assessment, distribute the jama according to the possession of each owner and frequently at the same rate on both owners and cultivators, and if this alone were taken into consideration, many estates would be wrongly classified as *bhayachara* which are really *samindari* or *pattidari*. The surest means of eliciting the real facts is to enquire whether the land is held *juremar* or *butemar*, i.e., whether the present holders are in possession of the land which they or their ancestors originally brought under cultivation, and whether they would claim even on partition to retain possession of this as against other sharers. Where the answer is in the affirmative, it may be assumed that the separate possession has become so stereotyped as to have grown into separate property, and accordingly in such cases the estate would be classed as *bhayachara* as regards the land held by the owners or tenants holding from individual owners, while land cultivated by tenants of the whole estate, or held in common for pasture, etc., would be entered as *shamilat* held according to the original shares, if these could be traced, or according to possession or revenue liability, if the tradition as to original shares were so remote as to have been lost sight of.

77 The most common form, however, is that separate possession of long standing in individual holdings has been taken as the basis of proprietary rights, while other land has been entered as *shamilat* held according to shares. The theory on which the North-West Provinces system is based appears to be that, in the case described the whole estate should be regarded as *shamilat*, held according to shares, but that the separate possession should not be disturbed on partition. Though in theory the two systems are very different, the practical result is much the same, the main difference being that the method I have adopted—which is general in the Punjab—anticipates the partition by at once recording the area long held in separate possession as the property of the holder. For fixing revenue liability and other purposes this system is, I think, the more convenient of the two, and it often obviates the necessity of litigation arising from claims for partition.

The numerous disputes as to tenures which arose were disposed of by the Deputy Collectors on the above lines, and the result has been, I believe, to dispel the vagueness which has hitherto surrounded this vital question, and to give the proprietors a clearer conception of their rights.

78 The resulting classification of estates in each tahsil was as follows —

Tahsil	Pure zaminidari	Joint zaminidari	PATTIDARI		BHAYACHARA		State property	TOTAL
			Perfect.	Imperfect	Perfect	Imperfect		
Gopalgarh	1	9	10	37	3	78		138
Pahari	.	1	4	12	16	55		88
Kama	3	11	46		55		3	118
D ^{is} {	Khalsa	1	21	27	24		7	80
	Chauth	.		19	7			26
	Inam and Mafi	1	3	7	2			13
	Istamarar			5			.	5
Total	2	24	58		33		7	124
GRAND TOTAL	6	45	167		240		10	468

Thus, the *bhayachara* form prevails in more than half of the estates. It is most common among the Meos. The Jats, though their estates were originally held according to shares, based on the number of guns they had to furnish, are gradually by the force of circumstances being compelled to repudiate shares for possession, and this process has been hastened by the fact that in case of resumption the State has resumed—not a share of the whole estate in proportion to the theoretical share or military liability of the deceased, but the actual area of which he was in possession. Of other tribes Brahmans and Gujars generally adhere with tenacity to shares, and this is one reason why they are less progressive as agriculturists than Meos and Jats, but even they usually distribute the revenue liability according to possession.

One result of the settlement operations has been to give a great stimulus to separate ownership by making the people alive to their rights and anxious to have them further defined or disentangled by partition proceedings, etc. This process, provided the theory of joint responsibility is maintained—which it has been—is not to be discouraged as it is favourable to individual enterprise and agricultural development. On the other hand, it is apt, as the example of the Punjab proves, to promote inequality and alienation of land, but this has been provided for in Bhartpur by the restriction on alienation described in paragraph 38 of the Introduction.

Mode of distributing jama

79. The methods of distributing the jama in each tahsil are —

No	Methods	Co. tahsil	Pahala	Kana	D.	Total
1	By shares ancestral customary, etc.	9	..	21	3	61
2	According to khewat of last settlement	..	..	..	..	..
3	Soil rates on different classes of land <i>chahi</i> , <i>sairaba</i> , <i>barani</i>	57	23	4	33	117
4	All round rate on cultivation, including in some cases a rate on culturable	72	65	50	56	61
5	Unknown or unnecessary (Inam etc.)	..	..	..	16	16
	Total	133	83	115	117	453

The remaining 10 estates are State property. It will be seen that in 85 per cent of the villages the revenue is distributed according to possession, in some by soil rates, but in the majority by an all-round rate on all cultivation. The basis is not the cultivated area of settlement, but the actual cropped area of the year or harvest. In most villages fallow land (*jadid*) is also included, and in some there is a separate rate also for culturable (*kadim*) in the possession of individual shareholders, especially if it grows reeds (*sarlatia*) or thatching grass (*gandar*). In some villages it is customary to have a separate *bachhi* in each harvest *viz*, a uniform rate for all *kharif* crops, and soil rates, *chahi*, *sairaba*, *barani*, for *rabi* crops.

The *bachhi* may be varied from year to year or harvest to harvest, and this generally lies in the discretion of the lambardars, patwaris and tahsildars who decide how much of the old arrears are to be collected. Irregular dues are also included now and then. Thus the zamindars, instead of settling beforehand with the tenants the rents payable by the latter, leave the matter over till the *bachhi*, and then fix rates of distribution which after discharging the State demand will leave themselves a greater or less margin of profit. This is a villainous system, as no one knows his liability beforehand, and causes frequent complaints of over-realisation, etc.

The zamindars are now generally desirous of having the method of distribution fixed once for all at settlement, so that each revenue payer may understand his liability, and of adhering to that distribution. This reform will be of great benefit to the people, and there will be no difficulty in carrying it out in connection with the re-assessment.

Population (statement VIII)

So The following table shows the fluctuations in population at the various enumerations made since 1867 —

Tahsil		1851	1881	1891	Settlement of 1890-91	Settlement of 1897-98	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE	
							Total	Cultivated
Gopilgarh	—	50,734	49,535	40,21	37,112	41,658	236	3.6
Pahari	—	31,427	2,831	27,37	18,126	23,484	222	3.6
Kama	—	43,16	49,15	44,053	35,201	46,133	335	4.6
Dig	—	77,003	63,28	6,275	3,135	66,631	35	4.8
TOTAL	—	20,349	172,532	175,311	175,5	177,601	222	4.4

The figures of 1890-91 may be left out of account, as they do not include the town population. The census made in 1897-98 by the settlement establishment was a very careful one, and a comparison of the results with those of the census of 1867 shows that the population is now one eighth less than it was 31 years ago, and is now even less for the whole tract than it was in 1881 immediately after the famine year. Gopilgarh and Pahari show the largest decrease, which may partly be accounted for by bad climate. Kama, on the other hand, shows a substantial increase as compared with 1867, and Dig, though it has improved since 1881, is still much below the figures of 1867. The great decrease here is however partly accounted for by the stoppage of the salt trade in 1877.

In Alwar the loss of population owing to the famine had been largely made good between 1881 and 1891, and is by now completely wiped out. If we omit the considerable urban population in Kama and Dig, the density of the population per square mile of cultivation is low as compared with the four recently assessed tahsils of Alwar—108 per square miles—and with Gurgion and Mattri. The want of agricultural hands and the large size of the holdings are very noticeable in parts of Gopilgarh, Pahari and Dig.

Satisfies as to cultivation by owners and tenants

81 This will appear more clearly from the following table—extracted from statement V —

Particulars	GOPILGARH		PAHARI		KAMA		DIG.	
	Area	Per centage	Area	Per centage	Area	Per centage	Area	Per centage
Total cultivated area of 1897-98	172,747	100	112,470	100	152,555	100	160,193	100
Area cultivated by owners	88,207	51	65,160	58	62,714	50	71,191	45
“ “ occupancy	12,473	11	21,217	19.5	25,553	18	29,50	6
“ “ free of rent	2,524	1.5	1,405	1	1,163	1	2,830	2
“ “ at favourable rent			25		230		437	
Tenants at will paying								
{ Batai rent	5		185		275		340	
{ Zabti rates							2,357	1.5
{ At owner's rates	57,706	35	22,458	21	21,470	15.5	43,265	27
{ Other cash rents	4,042	2.5	850	5	21,250	15.5	29,371	18.5
TOTAL	61,760	37.5	23,693	21.5	43,025	31	75,135	45

Particulars	GOPALGARH	PAHARI	KAMA	DIG
	Area	Area	Area	Area
Average per proprietary holding,	33	23	48	42
" " proprietor	24	23	25	20
Average per tenancy holding	7	8	10	7
" " tenant	8.5	10	9	7

From these figures it will be seen that owners themselves cultivate half the area in Gopalgarh and Kama, over half—58 per cent—in Pahari, and less than half—45 per cent—in Dig. Occupancy tenants hold only 6 per cent in Dig, one-ninth in Gopalgarh and almost one-fifth in both Pahari and Kama. The area held by occupancy tenants is in all about 87,000 bigahs, and their rights have now for the first time been defined and recorded. From one to two per cent of land held by tenants in each tahsil is free of rent or held at favourable rates. Ordinary tenants at will hold nearly half the cultivation in Dig and slightly over one-fifth in Pahari, in Kama three-tenths and in Gopalgarh three-eighths. They pay rent in Gopalgarh and Pahari almost exclusively at revenue *i.e.* owner's rates, but in Kama they pay other cash rents on half the area and in Dig on two-fifths. The area held on *batai* rents is quite inconsiderable, barely exceeding 1,000 bigahs for the whole tract. Zabti rents, *i.e.* cash rents varying with the crop grown, are found on an area of 2,357 bigahs in Dig itself and a few adjoining villages.

82 Holdings are large in Kama and Dig where there are many joint estates, but the average area per proprietor is nearly the same in each tahsil, ranging from 20 to 25 cultivated bigahs, or 8 to 10 acres. Tenants' holdings range from 7 bigahs in Dig to 10 in Pahari. The area per owner is in all tahsils considerably more than that shown in the above figures. In the Meo tahsils especially, it is very common for the same body of owners to hold shares in several estates, and in this way they are reckoned over and over again. In Gopalgarh and Pahari too, many of the Meo owners are also proprietors in Alwar and Gurgaon villages. In Dig the number of owners is much inflated by the fact that, in the older villages, such as Sinsini and Thun, all the descendants of the founders, including the Maharaja himself—who has a share of two guns in Sinsini—are shown as owners, though hundreds of them have now dispersed over and received grants in the central and southern tahsils, retaining only a nominal ownership in the ancestral estates. Allowing for this multiplication of owners the cultivated area is more than ample for the actual number, and there is still considerable room for expansion, especially in Dig, the culturable area excluding fallow being—

Dig	...	58,522	or	18	per cent
Kama	...	14,740	or	7	" "
Gopalgarh	..	18,060	or	8	" "
Pahari	...	12,170	or	8	" "

The smallness of the tenancy holdings in Dig is due to the number of little plots cultivated in Dig and the vicinity by residents of the city. In all tahsils there is rather a lack of resident tenants, and considerable areas are cultivated, especially in the *rabi*, by tenants from Alwar or British territory. Thus much of the *saraba* land in Gopalgarh is cultivated by Meos from Govindgarh in Alwar. In Pahari all along the border much of the cultivation is in the hands of Gurgaon Zamindars, while in Kama and Dig cultivators from Mattra hold a considerable area. The late Maharaja more than once prohibited the holding of land even for temporary cultivation by non-residents of the State, the reason alleged being that there might be difficulty in realising the State demand from them. The policy was, however, a short sighted one for such a thinly populated tract as parts of Bhartpur are, and the Maharaja himself did not adhere consistently to it, as in many cases he made over the lands of deserters to zamindars from Alwar or Gurgaon, on the condition however that they settled in Bhartpur.

- 83 All classes are represented among the cultivators—Brahmins, Mahajans, Zamindars of the various tribes, but chiefly Meos, and all degrees of village menials but chiefly *Chamars*

Tenants and rent

The competition for tenants not only keeps rents low, but also has produced the curious result that outside tenants, whom it is desired to attract, generally pay a more lenient rent than resident tenants. The converse is generally the case in British territory. One reason for the Bhartpur practice is that resident tenants have certain advantages as regards free pasture, etc., which are taken account of in the rent. The large area held by tenants at the same rate as owners has already been noticed (paragraph 31, Introduction). It is most common in the Meo villages, and is usual in the adjoining Alwar tahsils and also in Gurgaon where the incidence of the land-revenue is not more than half what it is in Bhartpur. It is partly a survival of the old system under which the State demand absorbed all the profits of cultivation—owner and tenant contributing alike, and it has been maintained in favour of tenants of long standing who have acquired the privilege by prescription, while in many estates where the revenue demand is very high, or there is difficulty in obtaining cultivators, all are allowed to participate in it without distinction.

- 84 The practice of taking profit rents from tenants would have spread much more rapidly, had not agricultural development been thrown back a generation by the famine of 1877-78.

Causes of low rents

The general desertion of owners and tenants in those disastrous years threw so much land out of cultivation that those who remained, in order to keep their old tenants and attract new ones, were willing to allow them to hold at favourable rates, and the action of the State in forbidding owners to realise from the cultivators at higher rates than they themselves paid tended to perpetuate the system.

It must not however be understood that the owners make no profit out of the land held by tenants at owners' rates. The table in paragraph 79 shows that in 262 out of the 458 revenue-paying estates the revenue is distributed by an all round rate on all cultivation. In such estates the owners of course keep the best land—the *chahi* and *saraba* and superior *barani*—as far as possible in their own hands and give the worst to the cultivators, who pay for it at the same rate as the owners do for the best. This means a considerable profit to the owners, though in an indirect form, which is not at once recognisable. Again in spite of the State prohibition, the owners, especially in Kama and Dig, have gradually—as the prices of produce increased—begun to take profit rents, though through fear of State interference these were as far as possible concealed.

The usual practice in such cases is for the cultivator to pay a fine (*nazarana*) when the *patta* is executed and the amount of this varies from two annas to one rupee per bigah. The State itself has in some cases relaxed its rules, and in some villages the owners have the authority of the State for realizing profit rents—in some cases to the extent of 50 per cent. above the State demand.

- 85 The result of the short sighted policy of the State has been to make the task of ascertaining the true rents an extremely difficult one.

Difficulty of ascertaining true rent

In Meo villages, where the owners show a wonderful facility for combination, our efforts have met with little success, and hence in Gopalgarh and Pahari nearly all the tenants at will are shown as holding at the same rates as owners. In Kama and Dig, however, where the Meo element is not so strong and the zamindars, especially the Jats, did not exhibit the same capacity for concealment, the Deputy Collector, M Hira Singh, who took much trouble to make a thorough enquiry, succeeded in several estates in ascertaining the competitive cash rents. The data obtained will be discussed in Chapter VII.

- 86 Of the 468 estates in the tract (1) 10 are State property—generally *runds* or fuel and fodder preserves, a few of which

Estates favourably assessed

have a small cultivated area (2) 402 are *khalsa*, (3) 5 in Dig are *istamrar* or permanently settled, (4) 25 are Jagir, Inam, or Mafi, and (5) 26, also in Dig, are held in *chauth*.

The statistics for (3) and (4) have been kept separate in the returns which, unless the contrary is stated, deal only with *khalsa* and *chauth* villages. The *chauth* estates are all in Dig. As already explained, they pay only one-fourth of the net assets, the remaining three-fourths being remitted on condition of military service. As compared with *khalsa* estates, in which the State has hitherto professed to take two-thirds, and for which I propose to continue this policy as sanctioned by the Government of India for Alwar, the relative rate of assessment will be $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{2}{3}$ or 3 : 8, that is where the rate on *khalsa* land would be one rupee per bigah, the rate for *chauth* would be 6 annas. This is as nearly as possible the ratio adopted at previous settlements, though it has nowhere been explained. As regards quality there is little difference between *khalsa* and *chauth* lands—if anything the difference is in favour of the *chauth*, as the original grantees where possible selected the best lands, and most *chauth* villages now contain large areas of *khalsa* owing to resumption, etc. It is therefore unnecessary to work out separately the data of assessment for *khalsa* and *chauth* villages. The area of each will, where necessary, be shown separately, and after the *khalsa* rates have been calculated, the rates for *chauth* can be obtained by taking three-eighths in each case.

87 The five permanently assessed estates are all in Dig, viz —

- (1) Nangla Moti which was at first held in *inam*, then in *chauth* and in 1859 resumed and assessed permanently at Rs 534. Five years later an excess area of 146 bigahs was assessed at Rs 41. This is shown as *khalsa*.
Istamrar
- (2) Naraina-Katta — This was formerly held on *inam* for 11 guns, but was resumed by Maharaja Balwant Singh and assessed permanently at Rs 111. The obligation of service is however maintained.
- (3) Niswara, Siswara and Moroli — These three estates are held by the same body of owners. In Ranjit Singh's time Siswara and Moroli were granted as an *inam* in return for 69 guns, while Niswara was made *istamrar* with a permanent assessment of Rs 1,414. The owners then partitioned the three estates and distributed the service liability and the *istamrar* assessment over all three as follows —

E state	Jama Rs	Guns
Niswara ...	177	9
Siswara	77 ²	40
Moroli	... 465	20

This partition was not taken account of by the State in imposing *patwar* cess, which was all imposed on Niswara. This error will now be remedied.

Moreover, in all three estates a considerable area became *khalsa* owing to resumptions, when this was assessed the *istamrar* *jama* should have been proportionably reduced. The reduction, Rs 86 in Niswara and Rs 11 in Moroli, was correctly calculated at last settlement, but, instead of being given from the *istamrar* demand, it was given from the *khalsa*, so that the wrong persons got the benefit of it. This will now be rectified. The case is quoted here not on account of its intrinsic importance but as exemplifying the complications which we have to unravel and the intricate nature of some of the tenures.

88 Only one estate is now managed as *kham tahsil*. This is Nangla Banjur in Gopalgarh, where the danger of swamping from the floods of the Chuhar Sidh *nala* in Alwar made it difficult to realise a fixed assessment. Five estates bordering on the frequently swamped depression near Pahari, viz, Pahari, Kathol, Sarwarka, Jaswanti and Savler, had the flooded part of their areas formed into separate estates over 20 years ago, which since then have been managed as *kham*. In all cases, but Pahari, I have with the consent of the zamindars now arranged for the inclusion of the *kham* areas in the original estates which will pay a fixed assessment.

Rules and mortgages

89 The following statement of alienation by sale and mortgage—

- (1) for the period 1855-56 to 1890-91,
 - (2) from 1891-92 up to date,
- is abstracted from statement IV —

Most of the transactions were brought to light in the recent attestation, as the practice of levying a fee of 10 per cent, now reduced to 5, on the sale or mortgage money gave the parties an interest in concealing them.

90 Thus in Gopalgarh over 7 per cent of the cultivated area has been mortgaged, and a little over one per cent sold, but only one-tenth of the mortgages and one-fiftieth of the sales have been to money-lenders who have acquired less than one per cent of the cultivation

Analysis by tahsils

(1) Gopalgarh

In Pahari 7 per cent has been mortgaged, and about 4 per cent sold, about one fourth of the mortgages and one-fifth of the sales have been to money-lenders, who hold a little over one per cent of the total cultivation

(2) Pahari

In Kama the mortgaged area is less than 5 per cent, of which about one-fourth is to money-lenders. The area sold is about 1.5 per cent, of which one-fiftieth has been to money-lenders, who have acquired about 1.5 per cent of the cultivation

(3) Kama

In Dig 6.5 per cent. has been mortgaged and 4 per cent sold, one-fifth of the mortgages and half the sales have been to money-lenders, who hold about 3 per cent of the cultivated area

(4) Dig

For the whole tract about 8.5 per cent has changed hands by sale or mortgage, viz —

5 per cent mortgaged to zamindars, 1 per cent to money-lenders

2 „ sold „ 5 „ „

In Pahari and Kama there have been no sales and in Gopalgarh practically none, to money-lenders since 1891. In Kama and Dig alienations have taken place in 62 and 70 estates respectively, and the area exceeds 200 bigahs in 15 and 26 respectively.

91 As regards sales very few have been voluntary. The great majority of them represent cases in which broken-down owners unable to meet their liability had to transfer their lands for a nominal sum or on payment of arrears to relations or outsiders. This explains the extraordinary low selling value, one to four rupees per bigah. For instance in the city of Dig one-fifth share of the estate carrying 1,100 bigahs with an assessment of Rs 1,340 was sold two years ago for Rs 800, while in Pahari 344 bigahs were sold for Rs 100 in Fakharpur in 1879, 210 bigahs in M Kantariya for Rs 125 in 1881 and 435 bigahs in M Baroli for Rs 195 in 1890

Sale and mortgage money

Mortgages are more representatives of the value of the land, although mortgages are not made here so freely as in British territory for the full market value, but rather to secure temporary accommodation. The mortgage money since 1891 averages from Rs 61 per bigah in Dig to Rs 10 per bigah in Pahari or Rs 15 to Rs 25 per acre. The figures further show that the value of land is increasing

91-A Alienation of land held in *chauth* or *inam* is in theory forbidden

Alienations of *masfi* and *inam* land

In the past however though no sales of such lands have taken place, they have been mortgaged quite as freely as *khalsa* lands. The *chauth* mortgaged area is included with the *khalsa* in the above returns, while both *chauth* and *inam* mortgages are shown separately in statement IV. It has now been decided in connection with the new *masfi* rules, that *masfis* of all kinds (including *chauth* and *inam*) are in the absence of any special provision in the deed of gift, not transferable by mortgage, sale or gift, nor can any Civil Court take cognisance of such transfers, nor are they liable to be sold in execution of decrees

92 Compared with adjoining British districts, the value of land as shown by mortgage statistics is not low. Comparison with British districts Bhartpur now is in almost the same stage of development as Gurgaon, Agra and Mattra were 20 years ago, and I give for comparison the sale and mortgage money *per acre* in those districts in 1878 —

District	Year	Particulars	Amount
			Rs
Gurgaon	1878 (page 51, Settlement Report)	Mortgages	14
Mattrā	1857-77	Sales	14
Agra	1861-72	Sales	12

If we compare the statistics of alienations with adjoining British districts, we find that not only is the proportion alienated much lower but the percentage which has passed to the non-cultivating classes is infinitely less. From page 138 of the Mattra Gazetteer, I quote a passage describing the transfer of property in the three cis-Jumna tahsils adjoining Bhartpur up to the settlement of 1872-79 —

(1) Mattra

"In the cis Jumna parganas Jats have lost only about one-seventh, Thakurs about one-half, Gujars nearly two thirds and the Muhamadans a very large share of their property, the gain to the Brahmins have been 50 per cent, while Baniyas, Kavasths, Dhusars, etc, who now own one-fifth have acquired it entirely under British rule"

In the Agra district (page 539, Gazetteer) 40 per cent of the total area excluding lands more than once transferred was permanently alienated during the currency of the 30 years' settlement, viz —

(2) Agra

17 per cent by private sale,

10 " " mortgage (unredeemed),

7 " " auction under decree of Civil Courts,

4 " " confiscation for rebellion,

1 " " auction for arrears,

and a small remainder by gift

In the adjoining Gurgaon tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur—inhabited chiefly by Meos of the same character as in Gopalgarh, Kama and Pahari—the area held on mortgage alone on 1st April 1883 (pages 29 and 30 of Mr Wilson's Revision Report) was —

(13) Gurgaon

Tahsils	By cosharers	By outsiders	Total
Firozpur	9	17	26
Nuh	8	12	20

while between 1877 and 1883 two per cent of the cultivated area was sold in each tahsil. Even if we include in the Bhartpur tahsils the area of which the owners deserted in the famine year, and the shares transferred by the State owing to

arrears, the total area that has changed hands by sale and mortgage since the Summary Settlement of 1855 does not exceed 10 per cent, and of this at least four-fifths has passed to other agriculturists generally of the same tribe or got

93. The high pitch of the assessment has had the effect of preventing alienations to non-agriculturists, as the possession of land has hitherto been of little or no value to those who could not work it themselves. Overassessment and bad revenue administration—hard as they pressed on the zamindars in one way—have had the effect of maintaining them in possession of their ancestral acres which offered no temptation to outsiders. Had land possessed a market value in the years of famine and distress, alienations would have proceeded apace as in the adjoining Meo tahsils of Ferozpur and Nuh—in which, between 1st July 1877 and April 1883, 13 and 8 per cent respectively of the cultivated area were mortgaged.

Alienations are on the whole considerably less than in the recently assessed Meo tahsils of Alwar, and the remarks which I have made in paragraphs 64 and 65 of the Alwar report as to the rareness of alienations and its causes are equally applicable here and need not be repeated.

94. Here too as in Alwar the result of fixing a moderate demand for a long term will inevitably be to enhance considerably the value of land and increase the competition for it among agriculturists and non-agriculturists. The rules recently sanctioned by the Darbar, which prohibit the alienation of land to other than (1) male agnates, (2) other members of the village community, (3) in extreme cases other agriculturist members of the same tribe, should however prevent money-lenders and other capitalists from getting a hold on the land, while within the village community a certain amount of free trade in land is not undesirable. Curiously enough a ukase to almost exactly the same effect was issued by the Imperial Government in Russia in 1893, but the capitalists and vodka-sellers (the Russian equivalent of the Indian village money-lender) got round it by getting the *starosts* or village headmen to coopt them as members of the *mir* or village community. The distinction between agriculturist and non-agriculturist tribes in India is, however, too clear to admit of any chicanery of this kind.

95. Though transit duties except those on liquor and drugs have been abolished in the State since 1884, custom duties were maintained till 1896, not only on import from an export to foreign territory which are still maintained, but also on export and import within the State, which were then abolished.

From the returns available in the Custom Office, the following statements have been prepared showing for Kama and Dig the average imports and exports of those tahsils from and to foreign territory and other parts of the State for the years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1894-95, and for Gopalgarh and Pahari the imports and exports to foreign territory for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[illegible]

96 The chief exports are therefore in each tahsil food grains, oilseeds, cotton-
 Chief exports and imports (ginned and unginned), oil-cake, oil, ghi,
 wool and woollen blankets, and to a small

extent from Gopalgarh and Pahari, but to a considerable extent from Kama and Dig, living animals—except cows of which the export is forbidden. The chief imports are rice, sugar, salt, English piecegoods, country cloth, raw metals, flax. The figures show that in each tahsil there is a considerable export of agricultural produce. The exports from Gopalgarh and Pahari compares unfavourably with those from Kama and Dig, the explanation being that of the two years taken, 1896-97 was one of scarcity and in 1897-98 the exhausted stocks had to be replenished, while the years taken in Kama and Dig were years of prosperity. The value of the exports of agricultural produce from Gopalgarh and Pahari in 1897-98 to places outside the State may be taken to be about Rs 1,70,000 and Rs 75,000, respectively, but these figures do not include value of produce sold within the State. For Kama taking an average of 25 sers per rupee for food grains and the prices assumed in Chapter IV for cotton, oil-seeds, etc, the exports outside the State average Rs 1,75,000 and to places within the State Rs 1,55,000, giving a total of Rs 3,30,000. The value of the ghi and cattle exported after deducting imports comes to about Rs 60,000 more. At the same rates the value of the average exports from Dig comes to Rs 2,46,000 and Rs 2,38,000 for exports beyond and within the State respectively, and if we include the figures for sales of ghi and cattle—Rs 28,000 beyond the State and Rs 84,000 within it—the total trade amounts up to nearly 6 lakhs per annum.

Dig is however the trading centre not only for local produce, but also for the Mewat tahsils generally—which is probably the reason why the figures for Gopalgarh and Pahari work out so low. In Gopalgarh the only important centre is Sikri (population 3,137) whence the produce is sent in country carts to Dig and Kama or to Govindgarh in Alwar. From Pahari the local produce is generally sent for sale to Kama or to Juchra (population 3,264), and thence to Kosi in Mattra, or through Dig to the railway at Mattra or Bhartpur by country carts or pack animals. Similarly the produce of the Kama tahsil is exported either to Kosi or through Dig to Mattra or Bhartpur. The carrying trade affords employment in the slack season to great number of carts which are now kept by the zamindars and others in villages adjoining the trade centres and are a source of considerable income. The figures in paragraph 112 show that there has been an enormous increase of carts, and that the number is very considerable in all tahsils but Pahari. There are no local manufactures worth mentioning beyond woollen blankets (*hammuls*) in some villages in Gopalgarh and Pahari and country cloth in all tahsils. There are no cotton presses, and the local traders show little enterprise in pushing trade.

97 The fiscal policy of the State till recently has had the same paralysing
 effect on trade that its revenue policy has
 had on agriculture. It was only in 1884 that transit duties were abolished. Internal custom duties levied on nearly all transactions, and therefore a constant source of annoyance and oppression to the people, were only abolished on 1st June 1896. They brought in a revenue of Rs 82,000 per annum. Import or export duties are still in force. The rates were revised and generally raised considerably in 1896 to compensate for the loss sustained by the abolition of the internal customs. I give below the old and new rates for some of the most important articles —

Commodities and grains, etc	OLD RATES PER MAUND				NEW RATES PER MAUND				
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		
	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	
Grain	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
Oil seeds	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6	0

Commodities and grains, etc.	OLD RATES PER MAUND		NEW RATES PER MAUND	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Rice	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Tobacco	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Cotton { Cleaned Uncleaned ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 2 0	1 4 0
		0 4 6		0 8 0
Coarse cloth, wool, ropes, etc	0 4 0	0 4 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gbs	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Oil, Country	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Kerosine	0 2 0	0 2 0		
Charcoal	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
Timber	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
Oxen	0 4 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Male buffalo	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
She "	0 8 0	0 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Horse	0 8 0	0 1 6	10 0 0	10 0 0
Pony	0 2 0	0 1 6	2 0 0	2 0 0
Camel	0 4 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Sheep and goats	0 0 6	0 0 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hides	6 pies to 3 ans	6 pies to 3 ans	1 an to 4 ans	1 an to 4 ans

It is hardly a matter for surprise that trade does not flourish under these imposts. The average annual income from customs for the whole State is about Rs 1,80,000. In 1897-98, the income was Rs 2,72,100.

A good deal has been done of recent years to re-organise the department and towards abolishing the innumerable petty taxes (*lags*) which were levied on almost every trade and profession and gave opportunities to petty underpaid officials to extort money from the people. The Dewan's report for 1896-97 gives a list of no less than 45 of such oppressive imposts which have now been abolished. As examples of their nature, I may mention (1) that all *shisham* trees were regarded as State property, (2) the first month's pay of every State servant was deducted for the building fund of the Jama Masjid and Ganga Temple at Bhartpur according as he happened to be a Musalman or Hindu, (3) in the Nagar tahsil every marriage according to the Mohamedan rites (*nikah*) had to pay a tax of Rs 5.

98 The following table based on the Milan Rakba Statement No I compares the total area of each tahsil and its classification into cultivated and uncultivated at the settlements of 1890-91 and in the year 1897-98. It is impossible to carry the enquiry further back, for on account of the incompleteness of the old figures and the changes in the *bigah* standard of measurement any attempts at comparison would only mislead —

Tahsil	Years	Total area	MAFI AND INAM		UNCULTURABLE				Other Govern- ment pro- perty	Fallow	Total cultivated.
			Total	Cultivated	Khalasa	State Property	Hill	Others			
Gopalgadh	{ 1890-91 1897 98 }	230 032 232,573	8 653 7,312	6 438	221,379 215 161		35 103 15 489	14 163 17 672		24,404 1,333	11,7704 172,739
+ or —		+ 2,511	— 1,311		+ 3 831					— 23 071	+ 25,035
Paharl	{ 1890 91 1897 98 }	164 872 165 566	1 963 1,778	1,736	161,909 163 788		13 083 13 127	25 022 23,575	11,831 12,135	10,254 2 256	103 709 112,470
+ or —		+ 694	— 185		+ 879					— 7 998	+ 9 761
Kama "	{ 1890 91 1897 98 }	207 525 208,531	16 957 16,888	12,417 12,187	190,568 191,842	574 519	18 902 18,969	13,304 16,014	17,234 14,059	2,796 2,219	1,24,454 139,885
+ or —		+ 1,006	— 269	+ 370	1,275					— 13 577	+ 15,431
Dia "	{ 1890 91 1897 98 }	129 582 337,052	57,387 15,613		Khalasa, 1890-91, 194 021 1897 98, 198,795		30,598 11,613	43 816 39 947		23,953 6,194	Khalasa— 1890-91 } 86,544 } 115 145 } 1897 98 } Chauth— 1890-91 } 39,894 } 45, 38 } 1897 98 }
+ or —		— 2,530	69,328	54,544	— 822					— 9,687	+ 5,244
Dig											
Total khalsa & Chauth, 1890 91					254,592		3 400	48 753		45,474	226 438
18 97-98					257,724	10 022	14 205	14,427	48,305	8,018	160,383
+ or —					+ 3,052					— 37,456	+ 33 945

To make the comparison more useful I have shown separately the area of *mafi* and *nam*, and in Dig of *istamar* lands as well, and then shown in detail the classification of the *khalsa* lands at last settlement and now For *mafi* lands no details of cultivation at last settlement are available except in Kama, but I have been able to show the present cultivated area for all tahsils

99 The figures may now be examined in detail As regards total area, the difference as compared with 1890-91 is inconsiderable—in no case exceeding 1 per cent—and is due to more accurate measurements of the new cultivation and more correct calculation of areas The revenue-free area has decreased as follows —

Gopalgarh	.	.	.	1,341 bigahs,
Paharī	...		.	185 „
Kama	.	...	..	269 „
Dig				3,659 „

and the decrease is mainly due to resumptions or lapse of *mafis* The areas so resumed in Gopalgarh and Paharī are not available, but they were leased last year for Rs 1,030 and Rs 349, respectively, and therefore may be estimated at 750 bigahs of cultivation in Gopalgarh and 250 in Paharī In Kama 478 bigahs have been resumed and added to *khalsa*, and this area was leased last year for Rs 800 In Dig where the revenue-free area (excluding *chauth*) is one sixth of the whole, 1,612 bigahs have been resumed from *chauth* and 2,245 from *nam* and *mafi*, giving an addition of 3,857 bigahs to the *khalsa* area All of this may be regarded as cultivated, and it was leased out last year for Rs 5,613 The *khalsa* area shows an increase of 3,882 bigahs in Gopalgarh, 879 in Paharī, 1,275 in Kama, 3,874 in Dig, while the *chauth* area in Dig has been reduced by 822 bigahs The *khalsa* cultivation has increased very largely in each tahsil, viz —

Gopalgarh	...	25,035 bigahs or	17 per cent,
Paharī		9,761 „ „	95 „
Kama	.	15,431 „ „	125 „
Dig	.	28,601 „ „	33 „

and even if we deduct from this the resumed areas as shown above, the increase will still be—

Gopalgarh	25,035—750 =	24,285 or 165 per cent
Paharī	9,761—250 =	9,211 or 9 „
Kama	. 15,431—478 =	14,953 or 12 „
Dig	.. 28,601—3,857 =	24,744 or 29 „

In Dig the *chauth* cultivation has risen from 39,895 to 45,238, an increase of 5,344 bigahs or 13 5 per cent A further examination of the figures shows that the increase of cultivation in each tahsil is not so much at the expense of the culturable land—*kadim*—the area of which has actually increased in Gopalgarh, and Paharī, remained stationary in Dig, and only slightly decreased in Kama, but of land which was fallow (*parat*) at last settlement This had probably been thrown out of cultivation in and after the famine years, and has since 1891 been steadily brought under cultivation anew

Thus the fallow area has been reduced by 23,071 bigahs in Gopalgarh, 7,998 in Paharī, 13,577 in Kama and 37,356 in Dig The area of fallow is now inconsiderable in all tahsils but Dig In the present returns the cultivated area represents land actually sown within the year, and “fallow” means land not sown within the year but sown within the last three years

100 The distribution of the total and *khalsa* areas into cultivated, fallow, Proportion of cultivated culturable and unculturable and unculturable (the latter including State property) is shown in the following table in the form of percentages —

Tahsil	TOTAL AREA				KHALSA (AND CHAUTH IN DIG)			
	Cultivated	Fallow	Culturable	Unculturable	Cultivated	Fallow	Culturable	Unculturable
Gopalgarh	77	5	8	14.5	77	5	7.5	15
Pahari	69	1.5	7.5	22	69	1.5	7.5	22
Kama	73	1	7	19	73	1	7.5	18.5
Dig	66	3	18	13	62	3	18.5	16.5

As regards *khalsa* and *chauth* lands therefore the area available for cultivation is 8 per cent in Gopalgarh, 8.5 in Kama, 9 per cent in Pahari and 21.5 in Dig, while there is a considerable unculturable area varying from 15 to 22 per cent, most of which, though not likely to be brought under the plough, furnishes a certain amount of pasture, firewood, etc

101 The details of the cultivated area of *khalsa* and *chauth* lands at last settlement and now are shown in the attached table —

Details of the cultivated area

CHAHU

SAIRABA

BARANI

Taluk	Year and Increase, or decrease	PERMANENT										TEMPORARY					TOTAL				
		Hal		Sabik		Hal		Sabik		Hal		Sabik		Hal		Sabik		Total			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Gopalgarh	1890 91	147 704							13 363			84,254					50,057				
	1897 98	172 7 9	8 920	2,019	1 158	2,046	10,098	2,065	13,143	60 755	35,974	5 538	100,264	47,644	11,058	59,332					
	+ or —	+25,035							—220				+10,010			+9,245					
Pahar	1890 91	102 709							6 911			32 243				63,555					
	1897 98	112 470	4,787	2 677	614	473	5 401	2,150	8,551	1 4 0	26,152	10 406	47 958	53,388	2,573	55 951					
	+ or —	+9 761							+1,640				+15 715			—7,594					
Kama	1890 91	124 454							14 833			29 780				79,841					
	1897 98	139 885	10,441	6 300	675	2,105	10 916	8,305	19,221	109	23 641	11 576	25,326	25,297	10 041	85,338					
	+ or —	+15,431							+4,398				+5 546			+5 497					
Khalsa	1890 91	86 544							16 138							70,314					
	1897 98	115 145	15 563	5,287	781	2 582	16,349	7,869	24 218	23	6 394	12,282	19 799	8,024	8,024	71,128					
	+ or —	+23,601							+8 080				+19,797			+814					
Dig	1890 91	39 594							8 723				6			31 165					
	1897 98	45 238	8,211	2,926	318	449	8,539	3,075	11,614		1 452	1,283	2 705	29,550	1,319	30 839					
	+ or —	+5,314							+2,591				+2 749			—276					
Total	1890 91	126,433							24,361			98				101,479					
	1897 98	160 393	21,789	7,913	1,099	3,031	24,888	10,944	35,832	23	7,846	14 665	21,534	92,674	9 343	163 017					
	+ or —	+33,945							+10 971				+22,266			+538					

The statistics now given should be read in the light of remarks in paragraph 18 as to classification of *sairaba* lands, in paragraphs 20 and 21 as to increase and decrease of wells and classification of *chahi*, and in paragraph 30 as to proportion of different soils

102 The *chahi* land attached to temporary wells and not irrigated within the year (column 7) has really no claims to be regarded as *chahi*, but should be treated either as superior *barani* (as wells can be sunk in it in dry years) or as *sairaba sabika*. If we deduct this the increase or decrease in *chahi* is—

Increase and decrease in <i>chahi</i>		
Gopalgarh	..	—1,266
Pahari	.	.. +1,167
Kama	..	+2,285
Dig	{ Khalsa	.. +5,398
	{ Chauth ...	.. +2,442

The decrease in Gopalgarh and the increase in Kama and Dig is in harmony with the decrease and increase of wells in these tahsils (paragraph 20), but in Pahari though the number of working wells has considerably decreased the *chahi* area has increased, no doubt because land attached to wells temporarily thrown out of gear but still workable has been recorded as *chahi sabik*

In Gopalgarh and Pahari therefore we cannot look to any increase in wells or in *chahi* area to justify an enhancement, while in Kama and Dig there has been a solid improvement in both

103 Turning to the *sairaba* or inundated lands, to make the comparison with the figures of last settlement accurate, we must deduct the area now shown as *sairaba barishi* as this has hitherto been recorded as *barani*

Allowing for this the fluctuations in *sairaba* have been—

Gopalgarh	.	.	+26,705
Pahari	.	..	+5,309
Kama	.	.	—6,030
Dig	.	..	+7,971

Even thus, however, the comparison is not quite reliable, as at last settlement no distinction was made between *sairaba hal* and *sabika* and there is no security that the methods of classification were the same. The *sairaba* in Pahari, Kama and Dig—with the exception of 1,400, 109 and 23 bigahs, respectively, flooded within the year 1897-98—is all *sabika* (formerly flooded). In Dig only 98 bigahs was recorded as *sairaba* at last settlement, though the advantage from inundations then was certainly not less and probably more than at present

From the State Engineer's report already quoted and from my own observations I think the position of affairs is this. There has been an undoubted extension of irrigation from the Ruparel in Gopalgarh, probably from 20,000 to 25,000 bigahs, but Pahari and Kama are now worse off as regards the inundations, either owing to short supply or to the more extended irrigation in Gopalgarh and Nagar, than they were at last settlement. The same may, I think, be said of Dig. In none of these three tahsils have any important works been carried out since last settlement, though such works are in contemplation and are urgently required

As regards the increase in *sairaba*, I therefore hold that it furnishes an argument for enhancement only in Gopalgarh

104 The increase in cultivation in all tahsils has been mainly in *barani* land. If we include in this *sairaba barishi* as at last settlement the increase is—

Increase in <i>barani</i>		
Gopalgarh	..	14,783
Pahari	.	2,812
Kama	..	17,073
Dig	.	15,003

In paragraph 30 it has been shown what a high percentage of the cultivation in each tahsil is pure *barani*, even excluding *sairaba barishi*, viz —

Tahsil	Barani	Bhur	Total
Gopalgarh	28	7	35
Pahari	48	2	50
Kama	55	7	62
Dig	60	6	66

and these figures also bring out the very small proportion of *bhur*

105 Even this however does not express the full importance of the *barani* cultivation, as a considerable portion of the land recorded as *chahi* and *sairaba*, viz, the *chahi sabika* and *sairaba sabika* of 1897-98, was in that year sown as *barani* and grew only *barani* crops. This fact, and the ratio between the *chahi*, *sairaba* and *barani* areas of cultivation and the *chahi*, *sairaba* and *barani* areas of crops, referred to in paragraph 46 of the introduction, will appear more clearly from the following table extracted from statements I and II —

Tahsil	Particulars	Total	Chahi	Sairaba	Barani	Percentage of crops to cultivated area
Gopalgarh	Area	172,739	13,143	100,264	59,332	108
	Percentage	100	7.5	57.5	35	
	Crops	186,393	10,399	67,900	108,094	
	Percentage	100	5.5	36.5	58	
Pahari	Area	112,470	8,551	47,958	55,961	106
	Percentage	100	7.5	42.5	50	
	Crops	118,987	5,663	1,515	111,809	
	Percentage	100	5	1.25	93.75	
Kama	Area	139,885	19,221	35,326	85,338	108
	Percentage	100	14	25	61	
	Crops	151,276	11,115	25,178	114,983	
	Percentage	100	7.5	16.5	76	
Dig	Area	160,383	35,832	22,534	102,017	104
	Percentage	100	22	14	64	
	Crops	167,100	24,904	23	142,178	
	Percentage	100	15		85	

The proportion of the various *soils* to the total cultivation differs slightly from that given in paragraph 30, the explanation being that there the temporary *chahi* not irrigated within the year has been excluded from *chahi*, while here it has been included. The proportion of the *crops* grown as *barami* in 1897-98 was Gopalgarh 58 per cent, Pahari 93 75 per cent, Kama 76 per cent and Dig 85 per cent. The figure must however be taken with some explanation. In Kama and Gopalgarh the *crops* grown as *sairaba barishi* have been included in *sairaba* crops, while in Pahari and Dig they have been treated as *barami*.

106 The statement brings to light another important fact, *viz*, that in all tahsils in a year of less than average but of well-distributed rainfall the area of crops sown exceeds the total area cultivated owing to double cropping, the proportion of which to the total cultivation was in the year under consideration —

Gopalgarh	} 8 per cent
Kama	
Pahari	.. 6 per cent
Dig	.. 4 per cent

107 In drawing deduction from the figures, it must be borne in mind that the *chahi* area of cultivation exceeds the area of *chahi* crops so considerably because many wells have larger areas than they can irrigate every year, and the lands are often therefore irrigated in alternate years, all or part of them growing *barami* crops in the intermediate year. This is especially the case with brackish and bitter wells, the water of which if applied every year would deteriorate the land, so it is desirable to keep it sweet by *barami* cropping in alternate years. Another reason for the difference is a purely temporary and fluctuating one. In a year of drought the wells are worked to their full extent, and efforts are made to spread the water over all the area, while in a year of good or well distributed rainfall much of the *chahi* land is put under *barami* crops in the *kharif*, and after these are reaped another *barami* crop is often sown for the *rabi* as a speculation.

108 I have neither time nor space to describe in any detail the methods of agriculture. They differ little from those of adjoining districts as described in the Gazetteers of Mattra, Gurgaon and Alwar. Land intended for *kharif* crops is ploughed once or twice in the spring to eradicate weeds and make it receptive of rain. After the first rainfall it is ploughed again to prepare it for the seed, and with the sowing it receives another ploughing.

Cotton is sown in *chahi* and *sairaba* lands in Baisakh, also in *barami* lands if rains are favourable. This is known as Baisakhi cotton as distinguished from that of *Asarh* (Har) sown in *barami* land after the first monsoon rains. The other *kharif* crops are sown after the first rains, the earlier the better, especially in the case of *bajra*. The amount of seed required per local bigah ($\frac{2}{3}$ th of an acre) is—

		Seer
Bajra	...	.. 1
Cotton, mung,	}	3—4
jawar, moth, gawar,		
Charri	..	15—20
Til	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat and barley	.	15—20
Gram	..	.. 12—15
Bejar, gojra	..	15—20
Sarson	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

Ploughings for the *rabi* begin in *Asarh* and *Sawan*, so that the land may absorb the summer rains. Sowings begin from the *Dasehra* which is supposed to usher in the cold weather. Gram is sown generally in *Katak*. Wheat, barley, bejar, etc, from the middle of *Katak* to the middle of *Magar*.

A plough with a pair of strong bullocks will get over 2 bigahs in a day, or even 3 bigahs in the Kharif for which it is not necessary to pulverise the soil thoroughly. The hire of a ploughman with a plough and pair of bullocks is usually Re 1 per diem, but if the competition is keen the hire runs up to Rs 2, especially near the towns. The area worked by a plough in a year is estimated at 20 to 25 bigahs.

Manure is applied usually only to the superior *chahi* crops, cotton, wheat and part of the barley. The Meos, though

Manure

good agriculturists in other respects, make little use of manure, trusting to the recurrence of the Ruparel floods to renew the fertility of the land. Their villages are therefore often indescribably filthy, as the manure heaps are allowed to accumulate for years. Jats and Ahirs apply manure, often even on *barani* land.

The kharif crops—javar, bajra, moth, masina, etc., without careful weeding would be choked out of existence by the

Weeding

numerous weeds and grasses that spring up so freely after the rains. These crops generally receive one weeding—all the members of the family turning out for the purpose at some timely break in the rains, while cotton is weeded thrice. Wheat and barley generally receive one weeding, but gram is often left to take its chance. Hired weeders are paid 2 to 3 annas a day. Cotton, javar and bajra after they have sprouted have the earth around the roots stirred up by a light and careful ploughing (the "scuffling" of Ireland and Scotland).

109 The food of the agricultural population consists as in Alwar of the

Food of the people.

inferior food grains—javar, bajra and pulses in the autumn and winter, barley and gram in the spring and summer. Wheat is regarded as a luxury. The early morning and evening meals generally consist of a sort of porridge (*dhal*) made from javar and bajra in the winter, barley and gram in the summer, eaten with whey (*chach*) curds (*dahi*) or buttermilk. At the mid-day meal they eat freshbaked *chapattis* (*roti*) flavoured with a mess of pulses and washed down with buttermilk or water. *Dal* made of *urd* with wheaten bread is considered the most superb food. Ghee is very rarely used except by the well-to-do. The Hindus, even the Jats, abstain from meat for religious reasons, the tract (Kama and Dig) being part of the sacred Brih, while the Meos refrain from it partly for economy, partly because they are imbued with Hindu customs.

The absence of meat, ghee and wheaten bread is compensated for by the enormous quantity of the inferior grains they consume. My Punjab officials assure me that the ordinary allowance for an adult male in these parts is 2 to 2½ seers *per diem*, quite double the amount an average Punjabi will consume, but the latter of course has a much higher standard of living and makes up for the deficiency by using a superior grain and a greater quantity of milk, ghee and meat.

110 The standard of comfort as regards housing, food and clothing is very

Standard of comfort

much below that of the Punjab, but not so far below that of adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces. The reason of course is that the State demand has hitherto left no margin for the luxuries and not over-much for their necessities of life. It is only by the exercise of thrift and frugality that the people have been able to hold their own. The Meos, however, though in every day life saving and economical, when worked up by excitement will fling their money away on a marriage ceremony or a funeral feast or give lavish largess to the bards who sing their praises and those of their ancestors.

111 Indebtedness to any heavy extent is, owing to the high State demand,

Extent of indebtedness

the consequent restriction of credit, the absence of legal practitioners and other opportunities for expensive litigation, comparatively rare. The village money-lenders, though they charge high interest—18 to 36 per cent *per annum*—are prevented from making large advances by the inadequate security available, and from exacting exorbitant interest by the State rule which provides that interest decreed by Courts shall not exceed the principal. Agricultural land was formerly

liable to be sold in execution of decrees for debt, but the Darbar has recently on the recommendation of the Chief Revenue Officer and myself prohibited such sales for the future, temporary alienation of part of the debtor's land being allowed instead

Another method by which indebtedness is kept down is that the zamindars borrow from one another for temporary needs. In fact many villages have not only no moneylender, but no village shopkeeper. The result is that it is rare to find the indebtedness of a village exceeding one year's revenue demand, while in the Central Punjab the secured and unsecured debt frequently represent 10 to 20 years' land revenue. It must not however be forgotten that in the Punjab land sells for 30 to 50 years' purchase of the land revenue, while in Bhartpur 10 years' purchase would be considered a high price.

112 The following table extracted from statement VIII compares the number of ploughs, carts and cattle in 1890-91 and 1897-98 —

Cattle

Tahsil	Settlement	Houses	Ploughs	Oxen	Cows	He buffaloes	She buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Horses	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Total Cattle	Carts
Gopalganj	1890-91	8,098	4,247	7,729	15,675	3,371	830	5,792	474	163	8	34,042	120
	1897-98	9,032	5,650	13,659	16,583	6,952	1,813	11,729	1,201	785	27	52,749	674
Bahari	1890-91	5,663	2,094	4,072	7,146	2,151	196	3,201	270	10	13	17,059	61
	1897-98	5,592	3,019	7,560	7,350	3,299	813	5,114	555	386	6	25,093	253
Kama	1890-91	7,561	3,195	6,200	9,636	3,227	708	6,429	446	352	52	27,050	84
	1897-98	8,286	4,317	12,233	13,154	6,686	2,183	16,643	1,161	678	36	52,774	702
Dig	1890-91	8,867	4,195	7,898	17,131	5,664	991	7,798	234	133	49	39,898	42
	1897-98	13,102	6,099	16,241	24,277	11,182	4,660	22,186	1,145	1,400	149	81,240	923
<hr/>													
Total		30,189	13,731	25,899	49,588	14,413	2,725	23,220	1,424	658	122	118,049	307
<hr/>													
Total		36,012	19,085	49,693	61,374	28,119	9,469	55,672	4,062	3,249	218	211,856	2,552

These figures show that cattle of all kinds have increased by 50 per cent in Gopalgarh and Pahari, and nearly doubled in Kama and Dig. Probably the enumeration of 1890-91 was not very complete and the figures were understated, but there is no doubt that the increase has been great, and this, though the present enumeration was made after two years of drought when the losses of cattle must have been considerable.

The figures for ploughs at last settlement are probably fairly reliable and these show an increase of 33 per cent in Gopalgarh and 45 per cent in Pahari, 35 per cent in Kama and 46 per cent in Dig, where however the figures for *mam* and *istamrar* villages have now been included.

In Pahari the number of ploughs and plough oxen is rather low for the area cultivated, in all other tahsils it is sufficient. There is only a single mule in the tract—in Dig. The statistics of export and import in paragraph 95 show that more cattle are exported than imported. I doubt, however, if they are very conclusive, as the high duty encourages smuggling. The best plough oxen are usually imported from Alwar, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, while surplus cattle are exported to Kosi in Mattra and sheep and goats are sold to butchers from Mattra. The prohibition against castration of bullocks in the State leads to a considerable number being imported from outside.

113 The area of culturable land available for pasture (see paragraph 100) is
 Pasture 21.5 per cent of the whole in Dig and 8 to 9 per cent in the other tahsils. There is besides grazing, but chiefly for sheep and goats, on the unculturable hillsides. In Gopalgarh there is no State fuel or fodder reserve. In Kasba Pahari the area liable to be swamped by the Ruparel floods is managed direct by the State, and grazing fees, varying from 4 annas to one rupee per head are charged, but the income is inconsiderable Rs 146 last year. Of the three State reserves (*runds*) in Kama none is open to the zamindars for grazing. There are 7 such preserves in Dig with an area of 10,754 bigahs. These are primarily reserved for the State needs being leased out to contractors, who save the grass and supply it to the State at the rate of 5 maunds per rupee. Including this the average income for the last 5 years has been Rs 6,653 or 10 annas per bigah. After the first crop of grass has been cut the cattle of the villagers are allowed to graze on payment of the following fees, buffaloes—8 annas per head, cows and oxen—4 annas, calves, sheep and goats—2 annas. Several estates (40 in Dig) have also considerable grazing grounds and either sell the standing grass at 4 to 6 annas per bigah or take grazing fees from outsiders. In Kama only 5 estates have grazing lands exceeding 500 bigahs, and these are reserved for the village cattle.

114 In all four tahsils therefore fodder crops must be raised for cattle. In the rains the natural pasture is generally sufficient, but during the cold weather they are partly stall-fed on jawar and bajra stalks (*larbi*) mixed with *pala* (the leaves of the dwarf *ber*), in the spring months on the same mixed with *sarson*, turnips or green barley, and in April, May and part of June on the *bhusa* of the wheat or barley together with *pala* or root crops. At ploughing time they are generally given a ser of grain, barley or jawar mixed with cotton cake. The keep of the cattle employed in agriculture is therefore a tax on the crops which must be allowed for.

After comparison with Alwar—where the pasture area is even more restricted—and local enquiry, the following deductions were allowed for fodder of cattle—*Gawar* and *charri*—all, *masina moth*—25 per cent, *rabi* oil-seeds and barley—5 per cent.

The proportion no doubt considerably exceeds this in a year of drought, but falls short of it when there has been a plentiful growth of grass and of jawar and bajra in the autumn months. The jawar and bajra stalks are carefully saved and stored for future emergencies.

115 The chief spontaneous products utilised as fodder are the *pala* or dwarf *ber*, *pula* or *sarkunda*, both found in sandy tracts, and the *gandar* grass in low marshy lands, the roots of which furnish the *khas khas* for *tattis*.

The *pala* is the most general and useful fodder. It produces two crops of leaves in the year, and grows in cultivated land as well as in waste. The leaves are very fattening and milk-producing. *Pua* or Sarkanda has several uses. The leaves are used in thatching, the canes are woven into baskets, chicks, etc., while the fibre is employed for rope-making. The *gandar* grass is generally used for thatching the rickety and inflammable huts in which the poorer villagers live, and also for the manufacture of brooms. A thorny shrub or thistle known as *jawasa* springs up in low *dahri* lands if left dry for a couple of years. Its appearance is generally a mark of deterioration, and it is eaten only by camels. It is also used for making tattis.

Palm trees grow in profusion in the lowlying lands around Sikri, where owing to the vicinity of the *band*, water is close to the surface. Water nuts (*Singhara*) are grown in many tanks and ponds. Hitherto they have generally been separately assessed at the rate of Rs 5 per bigah. This will now be incorporated in the demand.

CHAPTER IV

PRICES.

116 The former assessments having been made on no fixed principles, there is nothing to show what part, if any, the gradual increase in the prices of produce played in the calculation of the State demand.

Necessity of fixing a scale of prices

It is now necessary to fix a scale of prices to represent the average prices which the Zamindar is likely to receive for his produce and below which harvest prices are not likely to fall in a series of years during the currency of the new settlement in order to (1) calculate the total value of the produce and then ascertain the value of the State share, (2) estimate the extent to which prices may be considered to have risen since 1890-91, and how far this rise may be taken into consideration as a reason for enhancing the demand.

Bases of the calculation,

117 As the basis of the calculation I have ascertained—

- (1) The average bazar retail prices for (a) the ten years 1880-81—1889-90 prior to last settlement, and (b) the eight years subsequent to it. These have been obtained from the weekly record of retail prices kept in the police stations, tahsil, or Revenue Office.
- (2) For the same two periods the harvest prices of produce as shown in the transactions between the Zamindars and the graindealers at harvest time. These figures have been taken from the books of the graindealers at the chief trading centres in each tahsil, viz, Sikri in Gopalgarh, Pahari in Pahari, Kama and Juhra in Kama, Dig and Kho in Dig.

118 The complete data are given in Appendix B. The averages for each period are given in the table below for the most important crops.

Comparison of harvest and bazar prices

Tahsil	Period	Class of Prices	KHARIF							RABI				
			Barley	Jawar	Mung	Moth	Urd	Cotton	Til	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Bejar	Oil seed
Gopalgadh	1880-90	Harvest	6	30	7	29	-9		16	23	24	32		27
		Bazar	21	24	23	31	23		11	22	30	29		14
	1891-93	Harvest	24	27	18	18	18		10	20	23	-5		13
		Bazar	21	25	17	21	17		10	19	27	-5		13
Paharl	1880-90	Harvest	24	28	6		27			23	31	30	30	
		Bazar	24	27	24		25			2	30	29	29	
	1891-93	Harvest	24	5	19		18			21	29	29	9	
		Bazar	21	24	16		17			0	20	28	29	"
Kama	1880-90	Harvest	7	20	5	24	-5	11	12	24	27	32	"	17
		Bazar	23	25	21	5	24	9	11	9	5	9	"	16
	1891-93	Harvest	27	31	24	25	22	11	11	24	32	32		24
		Bazar	21	25	18	5	15	8	9	0	23	-3	"	12
Dig	1880-90	Harvest	24	5	24	5	5	11	12	2	31		"	17
		Bazar	21	21	2	-5	22	10	9	19	27	25		14
	1891-93	Harvest	6	9	-2	27	21	11	11	24	2	33	"	13
		Bazar	21	22	17	3	17	9	9	18	6	23		11
Kama	Average of 18 years		27	31	2	30	20	11	12	4	31	31	"	16
	Bazar		23	-5	21	15	20	8.5	10	20	5	27		14
Dig	Average of 18 years		5	28	23	28	23	11	18	23	31	32	"	15
	Bazar		21	21	20	25	19	9	9	12	7	24		12

From this it is clear that, with a few exceptions, both the harvest and bazar prices have risen slightly in the second period, the high prices prevailing during the last few years having raised the average for 1891-98

The difference between the harvest and the bazar prices—the former being usually 10 to 20 per cent lower—is also remarkable and is of course explained by the fact that the harvest prices, which are the important item for the agriculturist as a producer, are fixed after the crop has been reaped, when stocks are most abundant and prices lowest, while the bazar prices represent the average of the retail transactions of the whole year

119 As a rough comparison with the above figures and also as a help in fixing a standard scale of prices, I have examined the average retail prices at Bhartpur City since 1871. These, as given in "Prices and wages in India, 1897" in quinquennial periods, are as follows —

Grain	1871 75	1876 80	1881 85	1886 90	1891 95	1896
Wheat	18 27	16 98	18 43	15 66	16 42	11 58
Barley	25 66	23 66	25 85	22 63	24 38	14 48
Gram	24 51	20 71	23 90	27 76	25 16	14 3
Bajra	19 3	19 87	22 93	17 52	20 46	12 59
Jawar	21 21	22 22	24 4	19 27	24 52	13 71

It will be observed that they are higher than the bazar prices in the tahsils, but this is explained by the internal customs duty which was in force till 1896, and also by the levy of octroi at Bhartpur

Allowing for this the correspondence is close enough to corroborate the accuracy of my tahsil figures. Thus in Bhartpur for ten years 1881-90, the prices according to these tables were—

Wheat	..	17 05
Barley	..	24 24
Gram	..	25 83
Bajra	..	20 23
Jawar	..	21 83

While in Dig—being a trade centre and in touch with outside markets—is most suitable for comparison—the bazar prices for the same period were—

Wheat ..	..	19
Barley	..	27
Gram	..	25
Bajra	..	21
Jawar	..	21

The scale of prices assumed by me for the four eastern tahsils of Alwar, where there were more data available, was—

Cotton ..	11	Barley	28
Bajra	25	Gram ..	27
Jawar	30	Bejar, gojra	27
Moth, mung	29	Gochni	
Wheat ...	20	Oilseeds	25

and the conditions of the two tracts as regards agriculture, communications, etc., are sufficiently close to make the Alwar figures a guide. This tract is from 20

to 40 miles from the nearest railway and there is no like extension of railway communications or of metalled roads not extend beyond Dig and Kama

hood of any further which at present do

120 Taking the harvest prices at Kama—which position, not so well matter of communication, not so remote as Gopalgarh and Pahari—as a guide, and giving due weight to the other statistics, I have fixed the following as the standard below which prices, while they closely approach it, are not likely to rule on an average of years during the new settlement and which therefore may be taken as a basis for calculating the value of the produce

Standard of prices now fixed

Bajra	...	..	26	Barley	.	.	30
Jawar	..		30	Gram	}		
Moth, mung	}			Bejar			
Masina				Gochni, gojr			
Cotton(unginned)	..		11			..	14
Wheat	...		21	Oil seeds			

These prices as regards kharif crops—the market for which is mainly local—are intermediate between the harvest prices of Dig and Kama for the last 18 years which included at least four years of severe scarcity and high prices, while as regards rabi crops—which command a wide market and are largely exported—I have fixed the prices higher than the average harvest prices of both Dig and Kama, and very close to the average *basar* prices of Kama during the last 18 years

121 The figures already given show that there are greater or less variations in the harvest and retail prices of the different tahsils. These are very slight as regards kharif crops, but the prices of rabi crops are higher in Dig than elsewhere owing to its being a larger centre of trade and population and more in touch with outside markets. This difference does not however affect the agriculturalists so much as the local consumers, and I have therefore not considered it as an obstacle to the fixing of a uniform scale of prices for all four tahsils

122 The next point is to estimate the increase of prices, if any, that may be taken into account as a reason for enhancement. If we take the average harvest prices in each tahsil for the periods 1881-90 and 1891-98 and apply them to the cropped area of 1897-98 according to the estimates of yield given in Chapter V, we shall obtain the increase in prices from the agriculturists' standpoint in the latter period. The process need not be worked out in detail. The result is to show an increase of 2.5 per cent in Pahari, 9.75 in Gopalgarh, 1.1 in Kama and about 1 per cent in Dig

Another method of ascertaining the increase would be to apply in the same way the scale of prices now fixed, and the average harvest prices of the last 8 years to the crops of 1897-98 and compare the result. This would bring out an increase of 3 per cent in Gopalgarh, a decrease of 2 per cent in Pahari, an increase of 6 per cent in Kama and of 1 per cent in Dig. The comparison would be more useful if the assessment of 1890-91 had been based partly on prices, which is not the case. The result of the enquiry as a whole is to show that there is very little ground for justifying an enhancement by the rise in prices since last settlement, for in whatever way calculated it does not amount to more than 5 per cent all round

Crop	Tahsil	SAIRABA													
		CHAHRI		HAL		SABIKA		BARISHI		BARANI		BHUR			
		No	Yield	No	Yield	No	Yield	No	Yield	No	Yield	No	Yield		
Gram	{ Gopalgarh			3	4.3							3	3.8		
	{ Pahari			1	6	9	6.2					6	5.6		
	{ Kama					4	6.8					5	5.8		
	{ Dig							1	6.2	5	4.6				
Bejar (barley and gram)	{ Gopalgarh	3	9.5	12	4.7	1	2.4	2	5.3	4	2.8				
	{ Pahari														
	{ Kama									3	6.9				
	{ Dig														
Gochni (wheat and gram)	{ Gopalgarh														
	{ Pahari														
	{ Kama									1	6				
	{ Dig														
Gojra (wheat and barley)	{ Gopalgarh														
	{ Pahari	1	10.8	2	6.8	15	5.6								
	{ Kama	2	5.1												
	{ Dig	4	5.9												
Sarson	{ Gopalgarh			1	4										
	{ Pahari	1	1.5	1	1.3	2	1.6								
	{ Kama	4	4.1			1	4			2	3.2				
	{ Dig														
Cotton	Dig	1	2.4									8	2.4	1	2.5
Til	Dig											2	1.2		

131 These experiments can of course be only considered as very rough

Average rates of yield assumed

indications of the average yield. The results in *sairaba hal* land in Gopalgarh come out very low—5.2 maunds per bigah for barley, and 4.8 for wheat—as, owing to the winter rains not falling till the middle of February, much of the crop had run prematurely to ear, and the rain was too late to fill out the grain, which was therefore small and light. The *bari* experiments in Kama and Dig I regard as fairly representative, many of them having been made under my own supervision, and I was careful to select plots not above the average in quality. The average outturn for *sairaba sabika* in many cases includes the figures of *sairaba barishi* as well, and there is usually little difference in the yield of these two classes.

In deducing averages from these results I gave consideration to the results obtained in the adjoining tahsils of Alwar (paragraphs 94, 95, Assessment Report) which are based on a wider series of observations, and also discussed the matter freely with the local officials and the Zamindars.

The rates of yield finally assumed are shown in the following table—

Tahsil	Particulars	Cotton	Bojra	Jawar	Masina	Til	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Bejar	Gochni	Gojra	Sarson and Tara Mira
Gopalgarh	(1) Chahri Hal	4	5	4	2.5	2	8	9	7	6		8	2.5
	(2) Sairaba Hal	3	4	4	2.5	2	6	7	7	6		6	2.5
	(3) " Sabika	3	3	4	2.5	2	5	5	5	5		5	2.5
	(4) Barishi	3	3	4	2.5	2	5	5	5	5		5	2.5
	(5) Barani	3	3	4	2.5	2	4	4	4	5		4	2
	(6) Bhur	3	2.5	4	1.5	1			4	5		4	2

Tahsil	Particulars	Cotton	Bajra	Jwar	Masina	Til	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Bejar	Gochul	Goyra	Saron and Tara Nira
Pahari	(1) Chahi Hal	4	5	4	25	2	7	7	7	6		8	25
	(2) Sairaba Hal	25	4	4	25	2	6	7	7	6		6	25
	(3) „ Sabika	25	3	3	25	2	5	5	5	5		5	25
	(4) „ Barishti	25	3	3	25	2	5	5	5	5		5	25
	(5) Barani	25	3	3	25	2	4	4	4	5		4	2
	(6) Bhur	25	25	3	15	1	—	4	4	—		—	2
Kama	(1) Chahi Hal	4	5	35		2	75	85	7	7	7		25
	(2) Sairaba Hal						6	7	7	—	—		—
	(3) „ Sabika	25	3	3	25	2	5	55	5	6	55		—
	(4) „ Barishti	„	„	„	„	„	5	55	5	6	55		—
	(5) Barani		„	„		„	4	45	4	5	5		2
	(6) Bhur	„	25	25	15	1	—	—	4	5	—		2
Dig	(1) Chahi Hal	4	5	35	25	2	7	8	7	7	7	7	25
	(2) Sairaba Hal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		—	—
	(3) „ Sabika	25	„	3	25	2	45	5	5	6		—	25
	(4) „ Barishti	„	„	„	„	„	45	5	5	6		—	25
	(5) Barani	„	„	„	„	„	4	45	4	5		4	2
	(6) Bhur	„	25	25	15	1	—	45	4	5		—	2

NOTE.—The sign „ means that the outturn is the same as the figures above, and the sign — means that no such crop was grown on that soil.

These rates I think are moderate and as nearly represent the actual outturn as was possible—considering the limited opportunities for observation.

It will be seen that the outturn of the kharif crops which are grown generally under the same conditions of soil and rainfall is nearly uniform in all tahsils but Gopalgarh, where the yield of cotton and jwar is, owing to the natural superiority of the soil, put higher than in other tahsils. There is a greater variation in the rabi crops. The well rates are highest in Gopalgarh as the *chahi* land is usually benefitted by the inundations, and the rates of yield in Kama are all round a little higher than in Pahari or Dig as the wells are sweeter and the *sairaba* benefits more from local drainage.

The large area of *sairaba hal* in Gopalgarh gives it a marked superiority over the other tahsils especially as regards the rabi crops. In Kama and Dig there is practically no *sairaba hal*, and this is why the column of outturn for this soil has been generally left blank.

132 The assumed yields may now with advantage be contrasted for a few leading crops with those of adjoining tracts, the figures being converted so as to show the yield per acre.

Grain	Class of soil	Bhartpur tahsils	Gurgaon	Alwar Eastern tahsils	Agra Division (including Agra and Mattra)
Jawar	Barani	62 to 10	77	5½ to 8	8
Bajra	Do	62 to 75	55	4 to 9	7
Moth	Do	37 to 62	4	3 to 8	8
Cotton	Do	62 to 75	5	3 to 4	4
Wheat	Chahi	175 to 20	12	19	15
Barley	Do	175 to 2½	15	21 to 23	16
	Dahri	125 to 175	215	65 to 22	
Gram	Barani	10 to 15	75	6 to 8	5

The figures for Gurgaon and the Agra Division are taken from page 82 Gurgaon Settlement Report (Mr Wilson's revision) The rates are all round higher than those of Gurgaon, which were considered at the time moderate, but these tahsils have a higher rainfall and a better soil than Gurgaon and the *dahri* in particular is far superior. As compared with the rates assumed in Alwar, the Bhartpur rates of yield for *barani* crops are generally higher for the same reasons Compared with the Agra Division which has an equal rainfall but probably a poorer soil, the Bhartpur yields are slightly higher for irrigated wheat and barley which in Bhartpur often benefit by Ruparel floods or local drainage, are almost the same for *jawar* and *bajra*, much lower for *moth*, the estimate for which—8 mans per acre—in the Agra Division seems excessive, considerably higher for cotton and much higher for gram for which the Agra estimate is very low The soil of these Bhartpur tahsils is particularly well suited for gram, and the very worst fields selected by me for experiment last *rabi* did not yield less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ mans per acre I venture to think, therefore, that the rates of yield assumed are justified even by comparison with adjoining tracts

133 For the miscellaneous crops, I have assumed the following cash valuation per bigah after local enquiry
Cash value per bigah of miscellaneous crops

Kharif	{ Cane and rice Rs 20 per bigah
	{ Others Rs 10 per bigah
Rabi	{ Tobacco and opium Rs 30 per bigah
	{ Others Rs 12 per bigah

The area of these crops is inconsiderable, and if rice be excluded does not amount to 2 per cent of the whole in any tahsil

134 Having now ascertained (1) the total area of crops sown in 1897-98, (2) the average yield per bigah of these crops, and (3) fixed a scale of commutation prices, the total value of the produce of the year can be worked out Before doing this, however, we must first deduct (1) the share of the crops that goes in fodder (paragraph 114), *viz*, all the *jawar* and *charri*, one-fourth of the *masina* and 5 per cent of the barley and *sarson*, (2) the area or proportion of sown crops that fail annually on an average of years, (3) the share of the crop that goes towards the remuneration of the village menials employed in harvest work

135 The question of the allowance to be made for failed crops (*kharaba*) has been discussed in paragraph 98 of the Alwar report In Bhartpur as in Alwar the crop returns only show the crops *sown* without reference to the fact whether they come to maturity or not In Bhartpur failure of the crops may proceed from drought which withers them, or excessive rain which swamps them in the low lying lands of all tahsils (see para 16) Having no reliable data to guide me as to the deduction to be made, I have had to fall back upon my experience in the Punjab where returns of failed crops are maintained, and in Alwar, where I allowed 5 to 12 per cent of the crop in the *kharif* and 3 to 5 per cent in the *rabi* according to the circumstances of each tahsil Failure from drought is less common in Bhartpur as the rainfall is heavier, while on the other hand failure from swamping is more

common, as much of the land is low-lying and badly drained After full consideration and discussion the following deductions were made in each tahsil —

Tahsil	Percentage	RABI		All other crops
		Chahi	Barani	
Gopalgarh	Per cent	5	5	10
Pahari	"	3	8	8
Kama	"	4	8	10
Dig	"	4	10	10

For menials' dues I have allowed a uniform deduction of 5 per cent in each tahsil as both the *tohar* or blacksmith and *tarlan* or carpenter are supposed to receive each one *ser* per *man*, and these are the only menials who invariably are paid by dues at harvest time

136 The total value of the crops of 1897-98 worked out according to the scale of prices given in Chapter IV and the rates of outturn in paragraphs 131 and 133 is shown in detail for each class of soil in Appendix C

After the necessary deductions as above have been made the net result in each tahsil is —

Tahsil	KHARIF		RABI		TOTAL	
	Gross value allowing for kharaba	Net value deducting fodder and menial dues	Gross value allowing for kharaba	Net value	Gross value allowing for kharaba	Net value
Gopalgarh	6,82,003	6,40,374	5,19,975	4,92,172	12,00,978	11,32,546
Pahari	3,13,249	2,05,725	2,87,617	2,69,443	6,00,866	5,65,168
Kama	3,89,889	3,68,492	3,50,111	3,26,791	7,40,000	6,95,286
Dig Khalsa	2,95,825	2,77,026	3,19,852	2,98,884	6,15,677	5,75,940
Chauth	1,00,764	99,322	1,41,276	1,31,277	2,48,040	2,30,599
Total Dig	4,02,589	3,76,378	4,61,128	4,30,161	8,63,717	8,06,539

Taking one-fourth of the produce as a rough estimate of the State share on *khalsa* land and three eighths of one-fourth on *chauth*, it would represent a cash assessment as follows —

	Rs
Gopalgarh	2,83,136
Pahari	1,41,292
Kama	1,73,821
Dig-Khalsa	1,43,985
„ Chauth	21,619
Total	1,55,604

CHAPTER VI

OWNER'S SHARE OF THE PRODUCE AND ITS VALUE

137 In the preceding chapter the money value of the crops as a whole has been worked out. We have now to determine what is the owner's share and its money value, which will represent the net assets (*nikasi*) according to rents in kind, two-thirds of which will give the State share according to the standard of assessment adopted. The basis of the calculation is the actual share of the produce taken by the landlord from tenants paying in kind. Unfortunately the rareness of rents in kind (see paragraph 81) renders the data necessary for the calculation very meagre. The following table, extracted from statement V, shows the kind rents on *khalsa* and *chauth* —

Tahsil	ONE HALF		TWO FIFTHS		ONE THIRD		ONE FOURTH	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Gopalgarh		5					1	
Pahari		185						
Kama	23	239	2	1	3	5		2
Dig	2				323		14	

The areas are so small that no very conclusive results can be deduced from them. So far as they go, they tend to show that the owner's share is generally one-third on irrigated (*chahi*) land in which the cost of production is higher, and one-half or two-fifths in *sairaba* and *barani*.

138 In paragraph 101 of the Alwar report it has been shown that the usual kind rents in Gurgaon at last settlement were —*chahi* and *barani*, one-third, *dahri*, one-half to two-fifths, salt wells and *bhur* one-fourth, and in Alwar I have assumed the owner's share as one-third on *chahi*, two-fifths on *dahri* and *barani* land. In the adjoining Mattra tahsils, kind rents are unknown (page 137, Gazetteer) and the same is the case in Agra (page 546, Gazetteer). The traditional share of the Raj in the old days when it took all the profits of cultivation was one-third in *chahi*, and two-fifths in other soils as in Alwar, and if we place the owner in the position that the State formerly occupied with reference to the cultivator, we are justified in assuming that these represent the share of the produce he would receive from a tenant.

139 If we assume that all the cultivation is in the hands of tenants paying rents in kind at these rates, we can by taking one-third of the value of the *chahi* crops and two-fifths of all others as given in Appendix C, arrive at the total value of the owner's share, *ie*, the net assets based on the produce estimate, and two-thirds of this for *khalsa* and one-fourth for *chahi* lands gives the Raj share. The result for each tahsil is shown below.

1	2	3	4		
Tahsil	Total value of owner's share	Value of State share at $\frac{2}{3}$ in Khālā and $\frac{1}{3}$ in Chauth	Average of (3) per bigah cultivated		
			Rs	A	P
Gopalgarh	4,44,642	2,96,428	1	11	5
Pahari	2,22,297	1,48,198	1	5	1
Kama	2,70,108	1,80,072	1	4	7
Dig Khalsa	2,18,919	1,45,946	1	4	3
„ Chauth	86,344	21,526	0	7	8
Total	3,05,263	1,67,532			
GRAND TOTAL	12,42,310	7,92,230			

140 By the same method we can ascertain for each class of soil the average Rent rate and revenue rate per bigah by rents letting value per bigah, two-thirds of which in kind give the revenue rate according to this estimate. The process need not be worked out here in detail. Appendix C shows for each class of soil—*chahi hal*, *chahi sabika*, etc., the area and nature of the crops grown, i.e., whether these crops were *chahi*, *sairaba* or *barami*. Applying in the manner already indicated the rates of yield and the prices already fixed, we get the total value of the crops on that class of soil. Taking one-third or two-fifths of this, as the case requires, we get the value of the owner's share, and two-thirds of this represents the State share. Dividing these two results by the total area of *cultivation* (not *crops*) in that class, we get the net assets rate and the revenue rate per cultivated bigah. Thus in the case of *sairaba hal* in Gopalgarh the total area of cultivation is 60,755 bigahs on which 67,721 bigahs of crops were raised. The total value of these crops after making the deductions described in Chapter V is Rs 5,53,583, the value of the owner's share at two-fifths is Rs 2,21,433 and of the State share at two-thirds of the owners' Rs 1,47,622, and these two figures divided by the area of cultivation, 60,755, give the rent rate per bigah as Rs 3-10-3 and the revenue rate as 2-6-10. The resulting *revenue* rates are given in the following table. The rent rates can be deduced from them by adding 50 per cent in each case.

Class	Gopalgarh			Pahari			Kama			Dig					
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Khalsa			Chauth		
Chahi Hal	2	12	4	2	5	2	2	9	5	2	7	1	0	14	2
„ Sabika	1	5	10	1	6	1	1	4	10	1	3	7	0	7	4
Total Chahi	2	7	1	1	15	7									
Sairaba Hal	2	6	10	2	10	11	2	9	6	2	2	1			
„ Sabika	1	5	6	1	6	1	1	7	0	1	3	5	0	7	3
„ Barishi	1	5	6	1	6	1	1	5	5	1	4	6	0	7	3
Barami	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	0	8	0	6	0
Bhur	0	13	1½	0	13	9	0	12	7	0	12	5	0	3	11

Applying these rates to the areas of cultivation under each class shown in the Milan Rakba (Statement I) we shall obtain the theoretical State demand shown in the last paragraph.

CHAPTER VII

CASH RENTS

141 Any estimate of assessment based on rents in kind must be very speculative, as it involves the striking of averages for a number of uncertain and

Necessity for cash rent estimate

often varying factors, *eg*, the annual outturn of crops, the proportion that fall or are used for fodder, the average yield, the average price, the average share taken by the owner—none of which can be predicated with certainty. Such an estimate is, however, useful for purposes of comparison with estimates grounded on a different basis, *eg*, cash rents, and in the present case it has been the more necessary as the information as to cash rents is neither so full, nor so reliable as might be desired.

142 In paragraph 81 details of the area held by owners, occupancy tenants, tenants holding free of rent or at favourable rents, and by tenants at will paying

Statistics of cash rents

(1) in kind, (2) *sabti* rents or bigah rates per acre according to the crop grown, (3) at the same rate as the owners, (4) at other rates, have been given. The prevalence of tenants at will holding at owners' rates, and the indirect or concealed profits which the owners receive from such rents have also been referred to. Omitting the figures for owners and tenants holding free of rent or at favourable rates, I append a statement showing the area held and the rent paid by cash paying occupancy tenants and tenants at will—

Class	GOPALGARH			PAHARI			KAMA			DIG (KHALSA AND CHAUTH)		
	Area.	Rent.	Average per bigah	Area.	Rent	Average per bigah	Area	Rent.	Average per bigah	Area.	Rent	Rate per bigah
		Rs	Rs A P		Rs	Rs A P		Rs	Rs A P		Rs	Rs A P
Occupancy tenants at owners' rates	19 445	29 474	1 9 0	21 947	27 345	1 4 0	18 495	21 024	1 3 3	5,003	5 683	1 1 3
at other rates	33	41	1 4 6	—	—	—	7,058	13 410	1 14 6	4 687	8,200	1 14 6
Summary rate at will at owners' rates	16,370	50,622	1 14 3	Chahi 1,530	3,557	2 5 3	2 003	2,721	1 5 9	7 365	10,655	1 7 0
Soil rate	31,436	48,710	1 9 0	Sairaba 116	189	1 9 9	6	4	0 10 8	—	—	—
	—	—	—	Barani 21,012	29,103	1 6 2	19 461	19 849	1 0 3	35 580	34 623	0 15 6
Total	57 700	92 232	1 11 4	22 658	32 849	1 7 4	21,470	22,574	1 0 1	43 265	45 278	1 0 9
Chahi Hal	150	307	2 0 8	151	460	3 0 8	2,429	5,765	2 6 0	Khalisa only 2,063	7,451	1 14 8
„ Sabika	78	118	1 8 2				716	1,322	1 13 3			
Sairaba Hal	1,212	2,031	2 6 8	31	112	3 10 0	3	6	2 0 0	216	241	1 11 0
„ Sabika	455	573	1 4 2	—			4,002	6,765	1 12 2	1,659	2,082	1 13 9
„ Barahi							1,223	1,618	1 5 2	381	346	0 14 7
Barani	1 560	1,016	1 5 0	708	1,384	1 14 6	10 816	13,375	1 3 9	12,802	15 408	1 3 3
Bhur	594	329	0 8 10	—			2,091	1 719	0 13 2	1,016	530	0 8 3
Total	4 049	6,304	1 8 6	890	1,020	2 2 6	21 280	20,600	1 7 1	20 819	18,348	1 4 4
										8 549	9,170	1 1 9

The area held by tenants paying other cash rents amounts to only 25 of the whole in Gopalgarh, less than 1 per cent in Pahari, 15 5 in Kama and 18 5 in Dig

143 An examination of the figures shows however that the "other cash rents" are lower than the rents paid at "owners' rates" in Gopalgarh and considerably higher in the other tahsils. If we assume for the moment that the "other cash rents" are full competitive rents, apply them to the total cultivated area under each class to ascertain the net assets, and take two-thirds of this to represent the State Jama in khalsa and one-fourth on *chauth* lands we get the following result —

Tahsil	Net assets by cash rents	State share at two thirds	Present Jama	State share by produce rents
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Gopalgarh	2,94,323	1,96,215	2,43,040	2,96,428
Pahari	2,26,155	1,50,770	1,23,717	1,48,198
Kama	2,01,613	1,34,424	1,38,264	1,80,072
Dig	{ Khalsa	1,46,511	97,674	1,15,538
	{ Chauth	50,153	12,538	19,908
	{ Total	1,96,664	1,10,212	1,35,446

The application of these rates would therefore bring out an enormous decrease of the present demand except in Pahari where the area under "other cash rents" is less than one per cent, and is therefore not a safe basis for calculation.

144 It has however been already explained that the "other cash rents" as stated by the Zamindars and entered in the *khataunnis* are as a rule understated and misleading, so that any estimate based blindly on them would be quite erroneous. The State policy in prohibiting Zamindars from realising more from their tenants than they themselves pay to the State, has had the effect partly of keeping rents down, and to a still greater degree of making owners conceal profit rents where they realise them. The result has been in a great measure to obliterate, at least outwardly, the distinction between owner and tenant as regards revenue liability, and to render the task of ascertaining the true competition rents an exceedingly difficult one. Even if it be admitted that tenants at present pay generally only at the same rates or at slightly higher rates than the owner, that in itself would not be an argument against enhancement. It is a well known fact that in a backward state of agriculture where owners and cultivators are of the same class, and there are few or no capitalists to force up rents to the competition standard, the rents which the owner takes from a tenant is determined in great measure by what the State takes from the owner. So long as the latter has as much land in his own hands as he can work, he is often quite willing to let the surplus to a tenant at a lenient rent as long as he secures himself against loss, *i.e.*, as long as the tenant pays at least the State demand. There is an apposite instance of this tendency in the cash rents paid on *chauth* lands in Dig. These though probably superior in quality to the *khalsa* are assessed much lower, *viz.*, at one-fourth instead of two-thirds of the net assets, and the result is that we find a large area 13,370 bigahs *nominally* let to tenants at owners' rates equal to Rs 10,084, or 12 annas per bigah, while even the "other cash rents" on Chauth lands average only Rs 1-1-9 per bigah against Rs 1-4-4 on *khalsa*.

145 Even in adjoining British districts where the assessment does not exceed half the net assets, profit rents are of comparatively recent origin. In the adjoining Cis-Jumna tahsils of Mattra (P 137 Gazetteer) it is stated—

"As regards the fluctuation in the all round rent rate, before the current settlement (1878) no conclusions could be drawn for the cis Jumna parganas owing to the peculiarities of the tenures, and the almost total absence of any real rent transactions."

In Gurgaon (page 92 Mr Wilson's revision) profit rents were absolutely unknown before the settlement of 1838. They were not very common at the time of last settlement (1872-77), but the following extract from paragraph 11 of the Financial Commissioner's review shows with what rapidity they increased after the new settlement was announced

"The recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasising the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years"

Even therefore if we assume that the "other cash rents" have been correctly stated, and accurately recorded, the fact that they do not justify an enhancement, is not in itself a sufficient reason against enhancing, as the pitch of rents in a tract like this depends on a variety of other considerations besides the actual profits which can be made from the land

146 This does not however absolve us from the necessity of endeavouring to ascertain the true letting value of the different classes of land. I have therefore examined the rents on Mafi lands in all tahsils, while in Kama and Dig the Deputy Collector M Hira Singh aided by his Punjab experience was able to carry out a special enquiry which has produced very useful results

147 In Gopalgarh the "other cash rents" covering 4,049 bigahs are found only in 16 khalsa villages. The mafi rents (see Statement V) give no useful results, the average being —

/	Class			Area	Average rent		
					Rs	A	P
Chahi	226	1	9	0
Sairaba	455	2	2	3
Barani		847	1	7	8

The Barani rate however comes out appreciably higher than that on khalsa lands which averages Rs 1-2-3. On land held at owners' rates the rents are—

Class	Maximum			Minimum			Average		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Chahi Hal	3	4	0	1	4	0	2	4	6
„ Sabika	2	11	6	0	11	0	1	5	11
Sairaba Hal	2	10	0	1	1	0	1	14	2
„ Sabika ..	2	10	0	0	12	0	1	9	10
Barani .	2	9	0	0	7	0	1	1	7
Bhur ..	1	0	4	0	8	0	0	11	0

which are in some cases higher and in others lower, than the figures for "other cash rents" Rents in this tahsil where the proprietary and cultivating

bodies are usually of the same class—Meos—are therefore generally customary rather than competitive, and are therefore of little use as a basis for assessment

148 In Pahari the 890 bigahs paying "other cash rents" averaging Rs 2-2 6 per bigah are found in 22 estates

Results in Pahari.

These are fairly representative of the whole,

but the area is unfortunately too small to serve as the basis of average results. Curiously enough the average rents work out here considerably higher than in the superior and more highly assessed Gopalgarh tahsil, *viz* —

		Rs	A	P
Chahi	.	..	3	1 0
Sairaba Hal	.	.	3	10 0
Barani	..	.	1	14 6

And applying the *chahi* and *sairaba hal* rents respectively to the *chahi hal* and *sairaba hal* areas and the *barani* rents to all the rest, we should get a cash rent net assets—Rs 2,26,155—two-thirds of which Rs 1,50,770 would give a considerable enhancement on the present Jama Rs 1,23,717 and even on the Jama estimate based on rents in kind—Rs 1,48,198

The area of mafi lands in this tahsil paying "other cash rents" is also very small and the average rents on it are —

Class	Area.	Average
		Rs A P
Chahi	42	1 10 0
Barani	280	1 13 0

The average rents on land paying at owners' rates are —

Class	Area	Rate
		Rs A P
Chahi	1,530	2 5 0
Sairaba	116	1 10 0
Barani	21,012	1 6 0

In this tahsil too the cash rents are largely customary, but the rates are generally higher than in Gopalgarh. In some cases I have found the rent paid on *chahi* land as high as Rs 4-8 0 per bigah or Rs 11-4-0 per acre. While the practice of taking a profit rent at the rate of 2 annas to 8 annas per bigah from tenants nominally holding at owners' rates is quite common, though usually concealed

149 In Kama and Dig though the area held under "other cash rents" is considerable, *viz*, over 20,000 bigahs in Kama, and nearly 30,000 bigahs in Dig (including *chauth*), the rents were undoubtedly understated by the Zamindars, and the application of the revenue rates deduced from them would necessitate a slight decrease of even the existing demand in Kama and a considerable decrease in Dig. The Deputy Collector, therefore, set himself to making a personal attestation of the rents in 28 representative estates in Dig and 40 in Kama. The task though difficult was not so hopeless as in the two Meo tahsils, and was facilitated by the village communities being less cohesive, and a large area along the eastern border being held by tenants from Muttra, who when not brought face to face with the landlords, were not averse to disclosing the actual rents. In some cases Lambardars and Patwaries convicted of knowingly misstating the

rents were punished, and this had a wholesome effect The result of this enquiry is summarised in the following table —

Class		KAMA				DIG			
		No of villages	Area	Rent	Rate	No of villages	Area	Rent	Rate
				Rs	Rs A P			Rs	Rs A P
Chahi Hal	{ Permanent	23	2,850	7,607	2 10 8	17	2,064	4,785	2 5 1
	{ Temporary	8	314	837	2 10 8	3	37	61	1 10 5
,, Sabika	{ Permanent	23	847	2,007	2 5 11	12	492	832	1 10 11
	{ Temporary	..				5	115	201	1 11 11
Sauraba Hal					2 10 8				2 5 1
,, Sabika		14	3,750	7,214	1 14 8	8	1,134	2,068	1 13 2
,, Barishi		6	559	1,118	2 0 0	1	6	11	1 12 0
Barani		27	6,390	9,973	1 9 0	16	6,496	9,294	1 6 10
Bhur		12	1,101	987	0 14 4	4	116	70	0 14 4
TOTAL		40	15,811	29,743	1 12 5	28	10,460	17,322	1 9 6

If we apply these average rent rates to the total cultivated area we get the net assets and the resulting State demand at $\frac{2}{3}$ for *khalsa* and one-fourth for *chauth* as follows —

Tahsil		Cash rent rate assets.	State demand at $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>khalsa</i> or $\frac{1}{4}$ for <i>chauth</i>
Kama	.	2,48,219	1,65,480
Dig {	Khalsa ..	1,83,765	1,22,510
	Chauth	73,052	18,263

While two-thirds of the rent rates will in each case give the revenue rates according to the correctly ascertained cash rents

This estimate as regards Kama and Dig I regard as a fairly accurate one especially in Kama where the area observed amounts to nearly one-eighth of the whole In Dig the area observed was less, and I do not think we were so successful in ascertaining the correct figures The estimate is based on actual cash rents carefully verified for each class of soil in a large number of average villages It agrees pretty closely with the independent estimate based on the produce estimate-being about 85 per cent below the latter in Kama and 145 per cent in Dig, but the cash rent estimate almost invariably comes out lower than the produce rent estimate On the other hand it is as regards *khalsa* land about 25 per cent higher in both tahsils than the estimate based on "other cash rents" as stated by the Zamindars, proving how misleading the latter would be, if blindly accepted

150 In Kasba Dig and a few surrounding estates which are highly assessed and owned by non-cultivating Rajputs, Zabt rents varying with the crop grown are in vogue The total area so held is 2,357 bigahs and the rates are as follows —

	Rs	A	P
Chahi crops	...	3	4 0 per bigah
Gram and cotton	.	3	0 0 "
Others ..	.	2	0 0 to 2 4 0,,

These high rates are however due to purely local causes, *e g*, the vicinity of a big town, the abundance of tenants, etc, and cannot be considered as generally applicable

CHAPTER VIII.

RATES OF LAST SETTLEMENT AND GENERAL REASONS FOR ENHANCEMENT AND REDUCTION

151 The total demand of previous settlements has been shown in paragraph 72. Except in Pahari the incidence of last settlement per cultivated bigah cannot be given owing to the absence of area statistics and the alteration in the size of the local bigah

For present purposes it is sufficient to enquire into the theoretical and actual rates of last settlement. The *Jama dhaul* or assessment returns then prepared give in some cases a great multiplicity of revenue rates for the different circles into which each tahsil was divided. As the object of these rates was not to ascertain the State share according to any fixed principle, but to bring out the assessment considered suitable, nothing is to be gained from a detailed consideration of them. I give below their average —

Tahsil	Chahi			Sairaba			Barani			JADID			Kadim			Waste			All round rate.										
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P											
Gopalgarh	2	15	6	2	8	0	1	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	9	0	7	8	0	1	1	0	2	9					
Fahari	2	13	9	2	3	2	1	2	0				0	9	2									...					
Kama—Sweet wells	2	7	2	1	7	3	0	11	6																				
Brackish wells	2	6	6										0	4	2														
Bitter wells	1	4	1																										
Dig { Khalsa	2	4	8					0	15	5			0	2	0														
Chauth	0	14	7					0	6	1																			

152 The rates as given for Kama and Dig represent the actual rates which would bring out the Jama then imposed, and the application of these rates to the present area would give the following demand —

Kama	...	..	..	..	..	144,869
Dig { Khalsa	.				.	145,510
Chauth	..	..	...		.	23,169

This would give only a slight increase of Rs 6,605 in Kama, as the *sairaba* area is now considerably less than at last settlement, and the *barani* rate then fixed was very light, while in Dig—where the rates of last settlement were decidedly heavy—they would give an increase of Rs 29,331, in the khalsa and Rs 3,261 in the *chauth* demand

153 In Gopalgarh and Pahari the rates of last settlement as above given in the vernacular statement of last settlement bring out a Jama higher than that actually imposed

Reducing them *pro rata* to the extent necessary to obtain the actual assessment of 1890-91, they work out as follows —

Tahsil	Chahi	Sairaba	Barani	Jadid	Kadim
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Gopalgarh	2 7 4	2 1 5	0 15 0	0 11 4	0 0 10½
Pahari ..	2 1 4	1 9 6	0 13 1	0 6 6	0 1 2

The all round rate of last settlement was Rs 1-10-3 in Gopalgarh and Rs 1-3-2 in Pahari. Applying the soil rates and all round rates of last settlement to the present cultivation we get the following result —

Tahsil	By soil rates of last settlement	By all round rates of last settlement.
	Rs	Rs
Gopalgarh ..	2,88,987	2,83,400
Pahari . . .	1,34,101	1,33,588

Both of these would give a considerable increase on the present demand which is—

Gopalgarh .	..	Rs 2,43,040
Pahari	..	1,23,717

154 Hitherto in calculating the increase or decrease of Jama according to Miscellaneous cesses and items included in the various estimates, I have only dealt with the present Jama. This however is very far from representing the total liabilities. In each tahsil there are also a number of cesses and dues, some of which are fixed as a percentage on the khalsa Jama, while others take the form of lump sums which are imposed in some villages and remitted in others in the most arbitrary and haphazard fashion. All are however included in the *bachh* and realised with the land revenue. These can best be explained by giving for each tahsil a statement of the total demand for 1887-97 —

Details	Gopalgarh	Pahar	Kama	Dio		REMARKS
				Khalsa	Chauth	
Khalsa revenue ..	243,040	123,717	138,264	213,844	19,908	
Resumed mafis	1,007	323	..	(1) 1,350	(2) 1,949	(1) Half share still paid in Mauza Baraut
Excess areas of mafis	8	11	..	(3) 343	..	(2) Assessment of Israr
Assessment of water nuts	47	18	..	..	..	(3) Resumed during the year the rest has been included in khalsa.
Local rate at Rs 4 11 0 per cent	11,440	5,791	6,480	..	6,323	
Patwar cess at Rs 3 2 0 ..	7,626	3,873	4,585	..	6,131	
Contributions for temples, etc	1,463	1,119	1,477	..	1,278	
Percentage levied for old arrears of land revenue	2,463	2,022	2,343	..	4,100	
Confiscation of owners' profits in Mauza Pahi	..	..	98	..	..
Instalments repaid to money lenders by order of the State	..	..	340	..	820	
Balances for 1888-90	..	..	..	..	555	
Contribution for Ram Lila mela	..	..	..	..	103	
.. watering idols	..	..	..	..	84	
Total	267,094	130,884	153,577	156,273	..	

Thus including the two large fixed cesses—local rate and Patwarī cess—which between them come to Rs 7-13-0 per cent on the Jama, the total demand for cesses is 10 to 11 per cent in Gopalgarh, Paharī and Kama, and about 15 per cent in Dīg

These extra cesses are generally of old standing. The Patwarī cess dates at least from the first summary settlement while local rate and *chanda* or subscription to temples and other religious or charitable purposes began from the settlement of 1862-63. In *chauth* villages the local rate is charged on the actual *chauth* Jama at present, while the Patwarī cess is calculated on four times the *chauth* Jama, or in other words at Rs 12-8 0 per cent on the *chauth* Jama. In future it will be charged on the assumed total Jama, which as already explained is not four times the actual Jama but $\frac{8}{3}$ times

155. The demand for resumed mafis will now be incorporated in the Jamas as well as that for excess area (Barha) settled with the mafidars, and for assessment of water nut-cultivation. As already proposed in paragraph 74 the old balances prior to 1890-91 will now be wiped out, and all demands on account of them will cease. I have separately recommended to the Darbar that the lambardarī dues and estimated profits in Pahi, (tahsil Kama) confiscated over 40 years ago for the failure of the Gujar owners to aid the State forces in an attack on the Meos, should now be released. The annual instalments and Rs 340 per annum in Kama Rs 820 in Dīg paid by several villages in these tahsils in liquidation of advances made to them on the State security in the famine year, are being separately enquired into. There remain the *chanda*, and miscellaneous cesses for the Ram Lila fair, washing idols with Ganges water, etc. These at present are arbitrary and unequal. Some estates pay nothing, others pay a very small sum, others a comparatively high one. All of these petty cesses should now cease and be included in the land revenue, the state if it pleases paying the amount as before from its treasury, for in no case are they paid direct by the Zamindars. This was done generally at last settlement in Alwar and any that were then maintained have now been abolished by the Alwar Darbar. The example might well be followed in Bhartpur. These petty cesses complicate the accounts, and furnish a bad precedent which the officials of Native States are only too ready to lay hold of, for the imposition of fresh ones. The acceptance of these proposals will greatly simplify the village, tahsil, and Sadar accounts by limiting the items of demand on khalsa land to four, *viz.* —

(1) Land revenue

(2) Local rate at Rs 4-11-0 per cent or 3 pice per rupee

(3) Patwarī cess at Rs 3-2-0 per cent or 2 pice per rupee

(4) Instalments on account of arrears since 1890 in some estates in Dīg

156. Even the above items do not exhaust the miscellaneous demands made upon the Zamindars. The demand for process fees and punitive post (Talana) 1897-98 includes the following sums for process fees —

		Rs
Gopalgarh	..	163
Paharī	...	314
Dīg	.	1,569
Kama		171
	Total	2,217

The fees charged on issue of process for arrears are very high, and throw an unnecessary burthen on the revenue payers. It is calculated that if a man paying Rs 50 per annum as revenue makes default of a month for each of the four instalments, he will be liable for Rs 72 on account of process fees. Rules regarding the process in Revenue arrears have recently been drawn up by the Chief Revenue Officer on the Punjab model and the excessive rate of fees reduced considerably. In Kama 10 Meo estates and in Pahari two, have since 1895 been saddled with a contribution for a punitive post varying from 20 to 15 per cent on the Jama and realised with it. In Kama this amounted to Rs 2,509 last year in Pahari to Rs 640. This fine has I believe now been remitted, but these 12 estates still pay Rs 240 per annum as pensions to the widows of the officials killed in the riot.

157 Besides the revenue realised by the State, account must also be taken of the *malba* or percentage on the revenue levied for village expenses, and administered by the Lambardars.

The rates of malba at present are very variable, viz —

Tahsil	Percentage	Total amount in last year
		Rs
Gopalgarh	2½ to 10	11,859
Pahari	2 to 9	Unknown
Kama up to Rs 1,000	4 11 0	} 4,243
1,000 to 2,000	3 2 0	
above 2,000	1 9 0	
Dig—up to Rs 1,000	8 0 0	} 8,717
above 1,000	6 0 0	

In Gopalgarh and Pahari these rates were fixed on no principle, though supposed to vary according to the total Jama and in some cases according to the tribe of the owners. Thus in Gopalgarh the rate in a Meo village assessed at Rs 401 is only 5 per cent in an adjoining Meo village paying Rs 1,200 it is 8 per cent in a village paying Rs 1,700, 6 per cent and in a neighbouring village paying Rs 1,001, 5 per cent. The inequalities in Pahari are equally glaring. In both cases the rates appear to have been fixed higher or lower at settlement according as the Lambardars were in the good graces of the tahsildars or otherwise, or he thought it necessary to conciliate them. Rules regarding the realisation and expenditure of the *malba* have now been framed by the revenue authorities, and I have proposed to fix the rate as follows —

Villages paying up to Rs 500—	7-13 0 per cent	or 5 pice per rupee
Rs 500 to 1,000	6-4-0	„ 4 „ „
Rs 1,000 to 3,000	4-11 0	„ 3 „ „
above 3,000	3-2-0	„ 2 „ „

In each case one pice per rupee will go to the Lambardars as a matter of right to increase their remuneration, while the balance will be available for village expenses. The margin left is I think ample, for here as in Alwar, all State servants receive *batta* while on tour, and the more poorly paid are not therefore driven to prey upon the villagers for their food. I have fixed the rate in pice per rupee for convenience in distributing and realising it with the Jama.

158 The remuneration paid to the Lambardars may conveniently be considered at this stage at the risk of a further digression. Here as in most Native States they are paid not by a percentage over and above the revenue levied from the Zamindars, but by a deduction from the revenue paid by the State. This is known in Bhartpur as *Hakk Mokaddami* and originally represented the percentage of the profits which the State remitted in favour of

Explanation of *Hakk Mokaddami* paid to Lambardars

the owners or their representatives. Hence in some cases the whole proprietary body still claims to share in it. As the present system of assessment usually leaves one-third of the profits to the owners, it has been held that they have no claim as owners to share in the *Hakk Mokaddami* which is a percentage on the *Jama*, allowed to the *Lambardars* in return for their services in and responsibility for collecting the State demand and for the discharge of other obligations imposed on them by the State.

159 The number of *Lambardars* in *khalsa* estates, the varying rates of the *Hakk Mokaddami* and the total amount paid last year, are shown in the following table —

Tahsil	Number of khalsa villages	Number of Lambardars	Rates of Mokad dami per cent						Total amount paid in 1897-98	
			Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
Gopalgarrh	132	639	1	12	0	to	5	4	0	Rs 8,783
Pahari	88	345	3	4	0	to	4	8	0	about 4,000
Kama	113	402	4	4	0					6,314
Dig	101	596	2	12	0	to	5	0	0	3,753

This shows that there have hitherto been enormous variations in the rates and though I have taken some pains to ascertain the cause of this I cannot find that it is governed by any principle.

The all round percentage of the *Hakk Mokaddami* on the *khalsa Jama* was in 1897-98—Gopalgarrh Rs 3-9-0, Pahari Rs 3-5-0, Kama Rs 4-4-0 and Dig Rs 3-4-0. In Dig there is the further complication—the origin of which cannot be explained—that the rate is not allowed on the total assessment but after deducting various percentages—10 to 20—from the whole. In fact it seems that whenever a complication could be introduced this has been done. In *chauth* and *Inam* estates the *Lambardars* receive no remuneration even on the *chauth Jama* actually paid into the Treasury, in fact there are no regularly appointed *Lambardars*. The whole system is as cumbrous and unworkable as misdirected ingenuity could make it.

160 It has now been arranged in consultation with the Darbar that from the present kharif a uniform rate of Rs 3-2-0 per cent or 2 pice per rupee be fixed for the whole State, and that this be paid to the *Lambardars* on the total *khalsa* demand. They will moreover receive Rs 1-9-0 per cent or one pice in the rupee from the *malba*, making their total remuneration Rs 4-11-0 per cent. This reform by which the State will gain slightly will simplify matters immensely. The questions of appointing *Lambardars* in *chauth* villages and remunerating them at the above rates on the *chauth Jama*, and of reducing the number of *Lambardars*, which is at present excessive in *khalsa* villages, have yet to be taken up.

161 In working out the new assessment I assume that all miscellaneous imposts will cease and that the only cesses will be Rs 4-11-0 per cent for local rate and Rs 3-2-0 for the Patwar Fund. In estimating the increase or decrease both the present *khalsa* demand, and the present total demand, excluding these fixed cesses will be kept in view.

CHAPTER IX

PART I

ESTIMATES OF THE NEW ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROPOSED

162 The following table shows the increase or decrease in cultivation (para 99), crops (para 124), wells, *chahi* area, ploughs (para 112), prices, etc., that will result from the proposed new assessment.

Summary of statistics justifying enhancement

these, assuming that the demand of last settlement was moderate at the time and not in excess of the two-thirds standard, that the reasons for enhancement must be based

Tahsil	Cultivation	Crops	Masonry wells	Laos	Chahl area	Ploughs	Prices
Gopalgarh	+ 16 5	+ 11	- 27	- 27	- 9	+ 33	} 5 per cent all round
Pahari	+ 9	+ 7	- 23	- 20	+ 13	+ 45	
Kama	+ 12	+ 22	+ 7	+ 16	+ 15	+ 35	
Dig { Khabalsa	+ 29	} + 32	+ 12	+ 12	+ 34	+ 46	
Chauth	+ 13 5						
Total	+ 27	+ 32	+ 12	+ 12	+ 32	+ 46	

It must also be borne in mind that there is still much room for expansion of cultivation in Dig, and some room in the other tahsils. The present demand has been paid fully and punctually for the last 8 years, including two of scarcity, in all tahsils but Dig, and a considerable amount has also been realised on account of old arrears, while even in Dig the balances that have accrued are small in comparison with the arrears that have been paid off, thus showing that a redistribution of the demand in some estates is all that is required, not a reduction on the whole.

163 We cannot however argue from these facts that the assessment of 1890-91 was lenient or ever moderate at the time.

Was the assessment of 1890 moderate at the time? It was succeeded by three exceptionally good years, which put the Zamindars in heart, and enabled them to bring under cultivation the large areas which had been lying fallow since the famine year. It was this expansion of cultivation in all tahsils—accompanied in Gopalgarh by a great extension of irrigation—that has largely contributed to the present comparative prosperity of these tahsils and has lightened the pressure of the assessment. No such expansion can be relied upon after the present settlement except perhaps in Dig. The position of the Zamindars has also improved of recent years owing to a more equitable administration, which has relieved them of many annoying imposts, and the reforms which have already been, or are still to be carried out in connection with the settlement, *viz*, the careful definition and record of their rights, the abolition of irregular dues, the fixing of the village assessments on equitable and regular principles, the remission of the old arrears and the careful distribution of the revenue over holdings so that each man may know his liability and be safeguarded from extortion or irregular payments,—will it is hoped further strengthen their position and render them capable of more easily discharging their liabilities to the State.

164 The main difficulty that confronts me as regards the re-assessment, is in connection with the Ruparel

Difficulty of imposing a fixed assessment on *sairaba* lands floods. These as already remarked have now for 4 years in succession (including the present) failed to extend to Pahari, Kama and Dig.

The failure may be, and probably is, only temporary, but its continuation for several years in succession must result in the deterioration of the *sairaba* lands in these tahsils, and in converting them practically into *barani*, in which case an assessment based on the assumption that they will be occasionally flooded in the future—every third or fourth year—as in the past may prove excessive. It was to meet this difficulty that I divided the *sairaba* lands into *sairaba hal* and *sairaba sabika*, and have worked out different rates for both, as the former are flooded in ordinary years—like 1897-98—and the latter only in years of heavy rainfall. I have also drawn the attention of the Darbar and the State Engineer to the necessity of maintaining the irrigation of these tahsils before extending it to new tracts such as Nagar.

One way of meeting the difficulty would be to assess all lands subject to the influence of these floods as *barani*, leaving the State to measure up the area actually irrigated every year, and assess it at the ordinary rate of one rupee per bigah, or something higher in the case of the more favourably situated villages.

This, though in theory the better method, is opposed to the wishes of the Zamindars, with whom I have freely discussed the subject, to the past practice of the State, and by making a large portion of the demand *fluctuating*, would throw enormous power and responsibility into the hands of a weak, poorly paid and not very efficient establishment, and open the door to abuses of the nature that flourished under the old system of *kankut* or *batai* assessments. Moreover the *sairaba* lands even when they do not get the benefit of the Ruparel floods, are by situation and natural fertility superior to ordinary *barani* and benefit by the local drainage.

165 I have therefore after much anxious consideration decided to assess the *sairaba sabika* or occasionally flooded lands like the *sairaba hal* at a fixed rate vary-

Scheme now proposed

ing of course in different villages, but constant in the same village from year to year, intermediate between the rates for *sairaba hal* or lands ordinarily flooded, and *barani*. The excess over the *barani* rates represents the advantage of position and of occasional flooding. Lands so assessed will not, any more than *sairaba hal* lands, be liable to pay an extra water rate in years when they are actually flooded. To ensure this all such lands will be marked off by a separate wash in the village maps so as to distinguish them from *barani* or *bhur*, and both of the latter—being now assessed at dry rates—will pay a separate water rate in years when they are actually flooded, as will *banjar* lands when brought under cultivation by means of *band* irrigation. This will save the Zamindars to a great extent from the worry of annual assessments, while not removing the stimulus to the extension of irrigation by the State Public Works Department.

Under present conditions I cannot devise a more feasible scheme than that now indicated, but if the contemplated improvements in the irrigation system of the Ruparel, should during the progress of settlement operations effect considerable changes, e.g., secure regular irrigation to lands now only occasionally flooded, that is, convert *sairaba sabika* into *sairaba hal*, I propose to reserve to myself the right of revising the assessment of the estates so affected.

166 With these explanations I now proceed to decide the fixed assessment to be imposed. The following table shows,

Present demand compared with the various estimates of assessment

(1) the present *khalsa* and *chauth* demand, (2) the present total demand including the cesses to be maintained—local rate and Patwar cess—and those to be abolished, (3) the present demand for *khalsa* and cesses to be abolished, with which the new *khalsa* Jama is to be compared, (4) the demand according to the various estimates discussed in Chapters V to VIII.

	Standard	Gajalgarh	Kama	Laharl	Dio			REMARKS
					khalsa	Chauth	Total	
	Present demand khalsa resumed mafi, etc	2 41 040	1 23 717	1 38,264	1 15 95	19 908	1 35 304	Includes Rs 1 350 ‡ Jagt of Baroli
	Khalsa with cesses to be abolished	2 48 020	1 27 220	1 42 512			1 44 519	Includes Rs 1 949 Istamar Jama
	Khalsa with all cesses	2 67 94	1 36 8 4	1 52 577			1 56 6 3	
Estimates of new demand	A One fourth of the produce (Chapter V)	2 83,136	1 41 292	1 72 521	1 43,985	21,619	1 65 604	
	B By kind rents & state share being two thirds of owners' net share (Chapter VI)	2 6 4 8	1 48 193	1 80,072	1 45 246	21 586	1 61,522	
	C By cash rents as stated by Zamindars (Chapter VII)	1 06,215	1 5 770	1 34 424	97 6 4	12,225	1 10 212	
	D By cash rents ascertained and attested in average estates (Chapter VIII)			1 65 80	1 2 510	19 63	1 40 73	
	E By actual summary rates of last settlement applied to present areas (Chapter VIII)	2 83,400	1 33 588					
	F By actual soil rates of last settlement applied to present areas (Chapter VIII)	2 85,987	1 34,101	1 44,869	1 45 510	23,169	1 63 677	
	G By actual rates of last settlement adding 5 per cent for increase of prices since last settlement (Chapter VIII)	3 03,426	1 10 806	1 52,112	1 52,785	24 327	1 77,112	
	Average of A to G	2 75,267	1 41,459	1 58,164	1 31,735	20,250	1 56 985	

167 Of these estimates, I consider A and B, both of which are based on the estimated value of the produce which in its turn depends on a number of varying and

Analysis of the barani estimates

uncertain factors—as rather too high, though useful for check and comparison. C, being based on cash rents as intentionally understated by the Zamindars, who had every interest in endeavouring to conceal the real facts, is misleading in the other direction, and in Pahari where this estimate works out higher than A or B, the area on which the results are based is too small to assure average results. D, the estimate based on the corrected cash rents as verified in average estates by the Deputy Collector applies only to Kama and Dig, and is of more value in the former than in the latter, owing to the wider area of observation, and the less studious concealment of the true facts. E and F, based on the all round and soil rates of last settlement are also useful guides, as the assessment in which they were applied has on the whole worked successfully though the fact that it was rather a rough compromise than founded on any scientific principles of assessment, prevents it being as useful as would otherwise be the case. In Dig these estimates bring out much too high a result as the old rates in that tahsil were excessive and could not have been paid were it not for the great increase in cultivation. G, which is F increased by 5 per cent for the enhancement of prices, must be accepted with the same reservations. Taking a rough general view of the various estimates, it will be found that omitting C—which is obviously misleading—the variation between them is, having regard to the fact that they have been prepared independently and are grounded on different series of enquiries and assumptions, not very wide. According to these theoretical standards taking the highest and lowest figures as the extremes between which the proposed assessment should fit in, the result would be that in round numbers it should be intermediate between the following figures —

				Rs	Rs
Gopalgarh	...	...	...	2,83,000	to 3,03,000
Pahari	..	...	...	1,34,000	to 1,50,000
Kama	..	.	...	1,34,000	to 1,80,000
Dig	{ Khalsa	...	.	1,23,000	to 1,52,000
	{ Chauth	...	...	18,000	to 24,000

168 The decision as to how closely the assessment to be imposed should

Total assessment proposed

approximate to one or the other of these standards, is a matter of opinion which to be of any value, must be based on local knowledge. Having carefully observed two average harvests in the tract, and made a detailed inspection of each estate, and checked my own observations with those of two experienced Deputy Collectors whose local knowledge is more thorough and minute than mine, I have come to the conclusion that the following assessment will be just both to the State and the people —

Tahsils	Incidence on cultivation	INCIDENCE ON CULTIVATION				Incidence of last settlement per bigah
		Per acre		Per bigah		
		Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Gopalgarh	2,80,000	4	0 10	1 10 11	1 10 3	
Pahari	1,38,000	3	1 0	1 3 8	1 3 2	
Kama	1,57,000	2	13 0	1 2 0	1 1 3	
Dig { Khalsa Chauth	1,30,000	2	13 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	
	23,000	1	4 4	0 8 2	0 8 0	
Total	7,28,000	3	1 7	1 3 10	1 4 7	

169 This compares as follows—(1) with the present khalsa and chauth demand in each tahsil and (2) with the present total demand excluding local rate and Patwar cess which will be levied as heretofore—

Tahsil	INCREASE ON PRESENT KHALSA OR CHAUTH JAMA		INCREASE ON TOTAL JAMA EXCLUDING LOCAL RATE AND PATWAR CESS	
	Rs	Percentage	Rs	Percentage
Gopalgarh	36,960	15.2	31,972	13.1
Pahari	14,283	11.5	10,780	8.5
Kama	18,736	13.5	14,488	10.4
Dig { Khalsa Chauth	14,604	12.7	18,481	11.4
	3,092	15.2		
Total	87,675	13.7	75,721	11.5

Thus the proposed assessment will give a substantial increase of Rs 87,675 or 13.7 per cent on the present net khalsa and chauth Jama—Rs 6,40,325—and an increase of Rs 75,721 or 11.5 per cent on the present demand including miscellaneous cesses, resumed mafis, payments on account of arrears, etc., all of which are now included in the Jama. Comparing it with the demand of previous settlements (paragraph 72), it will be found to be over two lakhs above that of the summary settlement—Rs 5,22,537 and over Rs 27,000 above that of the 10 years' settlement—Rs 7,00,557—which has hitherto been the highest pitch of the assessment. Local rate will as at present be calculated at Rs 4-11-0 per cent on the new assessment, and Patwar cess at the rate of Rs 3-2-0 per cent on the khalsa Jama, and on a *chauth* Jama of Rs 23,000 $\times \frac{2}{3}$ = Rs 61,333, which represents what these lands would pay if assessed at the same rate as Khalsa. It will be seen that compared with last settlement the incidence per cultivated bigah is from 2 to 9 pies per bigah less in all tahsils, except *khalsa* lands in Dig where the rate is now only Rs 1-2-0 against Rs 1-5-0 at last settlement. For the whole tract including *chauth* the incidence is now Rs 1-3-10 against Rs 1-4-7 at last settlement or 9 pies less.

I have given the proposed assessment in round figures. In distributing it over the various estates or assessment units, there may be a difference of one or two thousand rupees either way in individual tahsils, but the final result will I think not fall short of Rs 7,28,000. In Dig the arrears of Rs 11,613 which have accrued since the settlement of 1890-91, will where they are not due to over-assessment, be realised by instalments.

170 Having fixed upon the total assessments, the next point is to fix the soil rates which will work them out. In making out these rates I have been guided by the soil rates deduced from the produce estimate (paragraph 140), the "other cash rents" in Gopalgarh and Pahari (paragraphs 147 and 148) which though not showing the true letting value of land, probably express with some approach to accuracy the relative values of different soils, the actual competitive rents ascertained by special enquiry in Kama and Dig (paragraph 149) and my own and my assistants' estimate of the relative capacities of the various classes of land. In framing the rates I have also endeavoured to make them as simple as possible, as this will be an immense help in the distribution proceedings. It will be seen that except in a single case in Dig, the rates are all in rupees and annas. They are shown in detail in the following table

Tahsil.	CHAHÍ				Chall average.	Temporary chahi sabika	SAIRABA			Sairaba average	Barani	Bhur	Fallow
	PERMANENT		TEMPORARY	Hal			Sabika	Barishi					
	Hal	Sabika.											
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 15 1	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 15 6	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 3	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
..	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 1	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
..	2 2 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	1 14 6	1 3 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 2 4	0 14 6	0 10 0	0 4 0	
...	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 15 0	0 13 4	0 7 0		0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 2 0	

The *chauth* rates in Dig are as nearly as possible $\frac{3}{8}$ of the *khalsa* rates, this representing the difference in the standards of assessment, but as the *chauth* estates are generally the best, I shall assess them slightly above rates to bring out the proposed demand. The result obtained by applying these rates to the areas of cultivation and fallow shown in statement I and paragraph 101 is to bring out a demand as follows—

Gopalgarh	...	...	2,82,439
Pahari	...	..	1,39,442
Kama	.	...	1,57,283
Dig	{ Khalsa	..	1,30,863
	{ Chauth	..	21,126
	{ Total	...	1,51,989

The amount is in all cases except *chauth* in Dig slightly in excess of the proposed demand, but there is no harm in having a slight margin. As in Alwar I do not propose to make any exemption in favour of recently constructed wells. New wells are generally sunk with *takavi* advances given free of interest by the State, and the *Zamindars* never think of claiming exemption for them. Hitherto they have been assessed at *chahi* rates in the annual *bachh* from the year in which they begin to work, but of course in future wells constructed during the term of settlement will remain exempt till next settlement.

171. It will be seen that I have adopted the same rates for *chahi hal* whether

Explanation of the rates proposed

permanent or temporary, and this is justified by equality of produce and rents. The rate for permanent *chahi sabika*, i.e., not irrigated within the year, is considerably lower, because such land though superior in quality owing to advantages of situation, manuring, etc., grew only *baram* crops, and hence by produce rents the rates come out low as compared with land irrigated during the year. Of course this land will receive irrigation in its turn and probably the villagers will adopt a uniform rate for it and *chahi hal* in their distribution, which is indicated by the average rate for *chahi* shown in column 5.

Temporary *chahi* not irrigated within the year is for reasons already given (paragraph 102) not really entitled to be classed as *chahi*. It represents low-lying lands in which *kacha* wells and *dhenklis* are sunk in very dry years, and is equivalent to *sairaba sabika* so I have assessed it at the same rate.

The rate for *sairaba sabika* and *barishi* is the same in all tahsils but Dig, where there is a slight difference in favour of the former, as the classification of the latter was rather wider than elsewhere, and though the area affected is considerable, the actual benefit from hill drainage is not great.

172 The difference between the *barani* rate and that on *sairaba sabika*—

Explanation of the rate on *sairaba sabika*

8 annas in Gopalgarh, 6 in Pahari, 5 in Kama, $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas in Dig—represents the superior value of the *sairaba sabika* owing to the occasional flooding from the Ruparel I have pitched the rate higher than the produce estimate or cash rents justified, because in the year taken as the basis of the calculation these lands received no direct benefit from the Ruparel though some from local drainage The imposition of this extra rate to cover the advantage of occasional inundations leaves the State as already pointed out no justification for imposing an extra water rate in years when these lands are actually flooded

The difference between the *barani* and *sairaba hal* rates in each tahsil is—

Gopalgarh	.	...	..	..	20 annas
Pahari	...	.	...	..	16 "
Kama	...	...	...	...	17 "
Dig	..	..	.	.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ "

and the difference between the *barani* and *sairaba sabika* rates is 8, 6, 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas in each tahsil respectively This difference if it correctly represents the chances of inundation in each tahsil, translated into arithmetic means that in Gopalgarh the *sairaba sabika* lands are flooded 8 years in 20 or 2 years in 5, in Pahari 6 years in 16 or 3 years in 8, in Kama 2 years in 7 and in Dig one year in four

The result of the enquiries I have made, and the natural deductions to be drawn from the fact that the frequency of the inundations diminishes with the distance from the source of supply—so that Pahari is flooded more frequently than Kama and Kama than Dig—go to show that these differences in the rates represent with some approach to accuracy, the varying probabilities of inundation in the different tahsils.

173 The rates on *barani* vary little in the different tahsils It is slightly higher in Gopalgarh and Pahari owing to the superior quality of the ordinary *barani*,

Rates on *barani* and fallow

while the rate on *bhur* is higher in Kama and Dig as much of the *bhur* in these tahsils is cool and fertile and in good years yields two crops The rate on new fallow (*jadid*), that is, land not sown within the year, but sown within the last four years is 8 annas per bigah in all tahsils but Dig where it is only 4 annas The area is not considerable in any tahsil but Dig, and such land, which perhaps accident or design kept out of cultivation in the year, is usually assessed in the annual *bachh*, and once the assessments are announced will probably be rapidly brought under cultivation The large area in Dig (over 8,000 bigahs in khalsa and chauth) is partly due to the action of salt or brackish wells on the soil, which has to lie fallow for a year or two to regain its sweetness, and hence I have assessed the fallow in Dig lower than elsewhere I have not thought it desirable to assess the culturable waste The area is inconsiderable except in Dig and even there does not, on the whole, exceed the pasture requirements Some villages make a profit from selling grass or grazing fees, but this will be taken account of in the village assessments

174 Comparing the rates now adopted with those of last settlement, (paras

Comparison with rates of last settlement

151—153) we find that the average *chahi* rate now is slightly lower in Gopalgarh and Pahari, and considerably lower in Kama and Dig—the tendency having formerly been to over-assess *chahi* The all round *sairaba* rate is also 2 to 3 annas per bigah lower in each tahsil, while the present *barani* rate including *bhur* is almost the same in Gopalgarh and Pahari, considerably higher in Kama and considerably lower in Dig The rate on fallow is lower in Gopalgarh and higher in the remaining 3 tahsils for the reason that I have been guided by the rates at which it is actually assessed in the annual *bachh*

175 The rates are compared with those recently sanctioned for the eastern

Comparison with rates of Alwar, Gurgaon and Muthra

tahsils of Alwar and with those of the adjoining British districts of Muthra and Gurgaon in the following table, the figures

in each case representing the rate per acre and in Bhartpur the leniently assessed chauth lands are excluded—

Tahsils	Chahl						Sairaba or dahrī						Barani						Bhur						All round rate by tahsils										
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P								
Bhartpur tahsils	4	13	0	10	6	1	0	2	14	0	10	4	14	0	2	4	3	10	2	8	0	1	4	0	10	1	9	0	2	13	0	10	4	0	10
Alwar tahsils	4	14	6	10	5	11	0	2	15	6	10	5	1	0	1	6	6	10	2	8	0	0	11	3	10	1	6	6	2	9	9	10	3	8	0
Muthra Cis Jamna (page 127 Gazetteer)	3	12	0	10	5	4	0								1	8	0	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	10	2	4	0	1	11	10	10	2	0	5
Gurgaon (Firozepur) page 182 Settlement Report	1	12	0	10	3	8	0	1	10	0	10	2	4	0	1	0	0	10	1	13	0	0	8	0	10	1	2	0	1	7	0				

As compared with Alwar where the standard of assessment,—two-thirds of the net assets,—is the same, the correspondence between the rates for *chahl* and *dahrī* is remarkably close, in the *barani* rates there is a wider divergence in Alwar, but the average is almost the same as in Bhartpur, while the *bhur* rates are considerably higher in Bhartpur, where the soil is much better and the rainfall higher. In comparing with the adjoining Cis-Jumna tahsils of Muthra—which it must be remembered were assessed 20 years ago—we have first to raise the Muthra rates by one-third to allow for the difference in the standards of assessments,—three-sixths in Muthra and four-sixths in Bhartpur. If this be done the Muthra *chahl* rates are slightly higher than those of Bhartpur. There is no *sairaba* or inundated land in the Muthra tahsils and hence the all round rate comes out comparatively low. The *barani* rates vary so widely in Muthra—from Rs 1-8 0 to Rs 4,—that comparison with Bhartpur is difficult.

The all round rate per acre in the Muthra tahsil of Kosi which touches Kama is Rs 2-0 2 per acre which increased by one-third for the difference in standard would give Rs 2-11-0 per acre against Rs 2-13-0 in Kama. Similarly in the Muthra tahsil which joins with Dig, the all round rate is Rs 2-0 5 and this increased by one-third would give Rs 2-11-3 against Rs 2-13-0 per acre on khalsa lands in Dig. Considering the increase in prices since Muthra was re-assessed, the approximation of the rate with those of the Bhartpur tahsils is remarkable and to me very re-assuring. The incidence in the Pahari tahsil which adjoins the Firozepur pargana of Gurgaon is Rs 3-1-0 per acre or more than double that of Firozepur. Pahari has a better rainfall and I think a better soil, and a much larger proportion of *sairaba* lands, but the fact remains that the all round rate is more than double that of Firozepur. My only explanation is that Firozepur is assessed much below the half assets standard. I have frequently discussed the relative rates of assessment with the Meo Zamindars who own land in Pahari as well as in Gurgaon, and the general opinion is that the Gurgaon rates are usually half of the Bhartpur or Alwar rates.

176 The assessment proposed represents I think a full two thirds of the net assets and with the addition of Rs 4-11-0 per cent for local rate and Rs 3-2-0 for Patwari's cess comes up to about 72 per cent of the net assets. In British districts an assessment pitched thus high would be regarded as extremely oppressive, but after what has been said in the introduction and Chapter II as to the past revenue system in this State, it will be clear that the proposed assessment will be comparatively moderate. Combined as I trust it will be, with a remission of all old arrears, an equitable distribution by estates, a fairly complete and correct record of rights, and a long term of assessment during which the Zamindars will be guaranteed against any extra cesses or enhancement, except in the single case of extension of *band* irrigation to *barani* or *banyar* lands, I think it will be accepted willingly and adhered to loyally by the Zamindars, as well as by the State to which it brings in a substantial increase of revenue.

177 The new demand has been calculated on the statistics of cultivation and crops of an average year, and leaves the Zamindars a margin of profit which

Future remissions and suspensions

will help them to meet the strain of years of scarcity to which the State is subject. This however does not relieve the Darbar of the responsibility of helping the Zamindars to tide over bad years by timely suspension and occasional remissions of revenue. The fact that since the first summary settlement not a single pice of land revenue has been suspended (for even in the famine of 1877-78 the Tahsildars collected all they could) much less remitted, is a sufficient comment on the past revenue administration. The result has been that the Zamindars paid what they could, and calmly resigned themselves to allowing the rest to accumulate as arrears. The system pursued in realising these arrears would have hopelessly demoralised a peasantry less sturdy than that which the State is fortunate enough to possess in these tahsils. There has been little or no direction or control from above. The Tahsildars have been given a free hand and encouraged to realise all that was possible. In future in bad seasons suspensions should be made on the recommendation of the Chief Revenue Officer with the sanction of the Darbar, and the same procedure should apply to remissions and to realisation of suspended revenues. The improved system of record and agricultural statistics which is now being instituted will provide the means for this. In comparison with its large land revenue, the State has a small area—the size of an average district in the North-West Provinces—a numerically strong revenue establishment of Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris, and given a reasonably efficient control from above, there should be no difficulty in carrying on a sound revenue administration.

178 The term of settlement should be 20 years. This is the term sanctioned for Alwar, and a long term is even more essential for Bhirtpur where the

Term of Settlement

Zamindars have had no less than eight reassessments in 43 years. The land has hitherto had no rest and wants it badly.

179 Another urgently needed reform is in connection with the dates of realising the revenue instalments. There are at present two instalments for the

Revenue instalments

Kharif and rabi falling due on the following dates—

Kharif	{ 1st—15th Maghar Badi—about 25th November
	{ 2nd—15th Poh Badi—about 25th December
Rabi	{ 1st—15th Baisakh Badi—about 25th April
	{ 2nd—15th Jeth Badi—about 25th May

These dates are too early—especially for the rabi—to give the Zamindars the opportunity of disposing of their produce before the State demand falls due. The object in fixing them so early was probably to secure that the produce should not be removed till the liability to the State was discharged, and this was no doubt natural enough under the old system when dishonesty and concealment were the only weapons which the Zamindars could oppose to harshness and severity on the part of the State. But even these dates are only nominal, and the State when pressed for money freely disregards them. Even in the *kharif* of 1897 when the unfortunate Zamindars were only beginning to rally from the effects of two years of scarcity, the State being in temporary want of funds began realising the *kharif* revenue in September fully two months before the crops could be disposed of, and before the due date. I protested strongly at the time and pointed out that the gain to the State, which could borrow for three months at 2 or 3 per cent, was out of all proportion to the loss to the Zamindars, who had to pay 6 to 12 per cent and mortgage their standing crops, to meet the premature demand. While the Bhartpur finances are in their present straitened condition, there is danger of these iniquitous proceedings—I can apply no milder term—being repeated, and it is therefore my duty to urge on the Darbar the necessity of dealing fairly

by the people by adhering strictly to the dates I now propose. The Alwar Darbar has recently agreed in the interests of the Zamindars to a postponement of the dates of the instalments which as now fixed are—

Kharrif	{ 1st—25th November to 10th December
	{ 2nd—20th December to 5th January
Rabi	1st May to end of May

In Gurgaon the dates are—

Kharrif	15th November and 15th December
Rabi	15th May and 15th June

and the cis-Jumna part of Mattra (page 128 Gazetteer)—

Kharrif	{ 1st December
	{ 1st January
Rabi	1st June

I propose for the kharrif to retain two instalments falling due as at present on 25th November and 25th December, and for the rabi to have as in Alwar and Gurgaon only one instalment which will fall due on 15th May. As the Hindi dates are not constant owing to the recurrence of the intercalary month every fourth year, the English dates which are now in use in all the State offices should be substituted.

These dates if rigidly adhered to will give the Zamindars time to dispose advantageously of their produce before the revenue falls due. No doubt the Zamindars trained up in the tradition of the older system, will complain that the reform will be to the detriment of the State by increasing the risk and possibilities of cultivators absconding with their produce, but past experience shows that the revenue payers of these tahsils do their endeavour to meet their liabilities to the full extent of their capacity and abscond only under the pressure of unjust coercion to enforce impracticable demands.

CHAPTER IX, PART II

REVENUE FREE GRANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

180 In paragraph 42 of the Introduction it has been explained that settlement Enquiry into revenue free grants operations have also been extended to revenue free grants. These are, especially in Dig, very numerous and complicated. The subject cannot be completely cleared up till the general investigation into revenue free tenures has been completed, but it is convenient to deal with them as far as possible in these tahsils, in connection with the reassessment.

181 I shall take first, as the simplest, the case of Chaudhriyat or Nankar Chaudhri and Nankar grants grants to leading Zamindars, which carry no land with them.

(1) In Gopalgarh four Meo Chaudhries receive from the State treasury allowances amounting to Rs 700 per annum, viz—

Name	Village	Amount Rs
Karim Bakhsh	Silri	200
Himmat Khan	Kherla Chajju	200
Wazir	Ladanki	200
Sher Khan	...	100

The first three grants are said to date from Moghul rule, the fourth was granted by Maharaja Balwant Singh. All are at present hereditary. The object of these allowances seems to have been to utilise the services of the leading me

in dealing with the stubborn Meos, in promoting cultivation, assisting in collection of the land revenue, and generally aiding in the revenue administration. Accordingly in the famine year these Chaudhries helped to take up abandoned estates or shares, introduce cultivators, and assist the Tahsildars in their dealings with the people.

The system is a good one if properly worked. At present however the object of the grants seems to have been lost sight of, no attempt has been made to allot the grantees separate circles—two of them are in one estate—or define their duties, and they have come to regard the grants as purely personal with no attendant obligations. Only one of the four—Karim Bakhsh of Sikri—has shown himself useful, the others are merely figure heads. I propose now to utilise these men in the same way as Zaildars are utilised in the Punjab, to divide the tahsil into four circles, allotting one to each, and make him responsible for assisting the revenue authorities in the administration, attending officials on tour, reporting agricultural calamities, desertion or break down of cultivators, etc., and generally serve as a link between the officials and the Zamindars.

(2) In Pahari there is only one Chaudhri, Omed Khan, Meo of Khandewla

Pahari.

who succeeded his father 20 years ago.

He was formerly remunerated by an allow-

ance of Rs 100 from the State and Rs 100 from the Malba of his village. The State grant was reduced to Rs 50 in 1884, but as this man is far more efficient than those receiving Rs 200 per annum in Gopalgarh, and has great influence among the Meos, I propose to increase the State allowance to Rs 100 as before, with effect from the new assessments. The duties will be the same as in Gopalgarh. All these Chaudhri grants should in future be conditional on good behaviour and loyal and efficient service, and, subject to these conditions, hereditary.

In Pahari two Meo Lambardars in Mauza Satwari formerly received Rs 100 per annum between them by the grant of 2 per cent from the *Mokaddami* allowance of the village,—Rs 34 per cent,—the remaining Lambardars receiving only Rs 140 per cent between them. The future treatment of this grant has yet to be settled.

(3) In Kama there are no *Chaudhri* or *Nankar* grants, but in Dig, in 7 Jat

Kama and Dig

and Gujar estates, the Lambardars receive petty *nankar* grants from the State aggregating Rs 100 per annum.

In these tahsils it is desirable to introduce the *chaudhri* system on the lines proposed in Gopalgarh, and I shall endeavour to effect this in consultation with the State authorities. Such appointments cost little, while if properly worked they can be made very beneficial in the State, and are much appreciated by the Zamindars, who at present often comment on their own forlorn lot as compared with the status and dignity enjoyed by Zaildars and Inamdars in British districts.

182 It will help to explain the nature of the various revenue free grants of land, if I give a detailed list of the mafi

Statistics of revenue free grants

arrears in each tahsil and show the sums at

present realized by the State on account of Patwar cess (*dami*) local rates and miscellaneous dues, as well as the nominal Jama which would now result from the proposed revenue rates for *khalsa* land.

hall

CESSES NOW LEVIED BY THE STATE

Class of mafi	Number of estates	Total area	Cultivated area	Fallow	Jama by new rates	Paltwar cess	Local rate	Excess area (Barha)	Charanari	Bhatt or nazari	Neotia or marriage fees	Chaoda
					Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Petty mafis			3,303	55	5,526							
Whole estates	6	7,312	3,136	2	5,503	185	82					60
Total	6	7,312	6,439	57	11,034	185	82					60
Petty mafis		1,778	1,736	3	2,152	23						
Chakri (military service)		1,525	1,535	19	1,894	49				2		
Purarth or (a) petty mafis		3,712	3,407	23	4,746	56						
Charitable (b) whole villages or jagir	6	11,364	7,893	197	9,220	167	107				6	
Total	6	15,771	12,842	214	15,850	312	107			2	6	
Chakri or service	9	3,517	3,728	704	32,64	1,521		922	63	218	11	
Kansa or maintenance		81	81		100	3		9				
Iwar khidmat (other services)		1,36	1,246	4	1,514	57		66				
Purarth (a) petty mafis		3,636										
Charitable (b) whole villages or jagirs	3	2,169	3,105	187	4,635	122	17					
Total		5,855										
Jagir of whole villages		7,241	4,632	219	5,713	281	115	31	3			
Total		53,720	43,443	1,120	51,222	1,634	122	1,028	66	218	11	

In addition to the cesses shown, all revenue free grants are liable to pay water rates (*lag pan*) at the rate of one rupee per bigah on land irrigated from State works

183 In Gopalgarh Besides petty mafis, six whole estates are held revenue

Analysis by tahsils

free of which five are charitable grants to temples, etc., and one (Jat Bas) is held as inam on condition of military service—10 guns—of which one-fourth of a gun has lapsed. The purely *mafi* villages will now be assessed in the regular way, and the Zamindars where they are proprietors, will be given the option of paying the fixed assessment, rather than the fluctuating demand which they now pay to the grantees. All petty *mafis* will also be assessed, but the assessment will only be given effect to if the grantee so desires, or in case of resumption by or lapse to the State or for calculation of cesses

(2) In Pahari there are only petty mafi plots—no whole estate is held revenue free—and for these a nominal assessment will be fixed in the same way:

Pahari

(3) In Kama six whole estates and half of another are held revenue free as charitable grants for temples. These will be assessed in the regular way as in

Kama

Gopalgarh, and the Zamindars—where they are proprietors—will have the option of paying the fixed assessment. Petty mafis will have a nominal assessment fixed as in Pahari and Gopalgarh

184 No whole estate in Kama is held in Inam, but certain areas are held in lieu of 42½ guns, and for these the Inamis render services or the money penalty of one rupee per month per gun for default, and also pay other dues as shown. In Dig which was the old capital of the State and the head quarters of the Jat tribe, every form of revenue free grant is to be found. The most important are the *chakiri* or service Inam grants held on condition of furnishing guns for military service, or in default a money penalty of one rupee per month per gun. The original number of guns is unknown but the present number is 669 of which 64 are due from the 4 Istamrar estates of

Naraina Katha	.	9
Siswara	.. ..	36
Niswara	.	9
Morali	... .	11

and the remaining 605 from the remaining villages held wholly or partly in Inam. Besides the 4 Istamrar villages, there are 5 others—Saroli, Kasot, Nangla Kuman, Mahomadpur, Malpura which are practically all held in Inam, though small areas have been resumed in all except Nangla Kuman. Of these 669 guns, 99½ have commuted permanently i.e. agreed to pay one rupee per gun per month in lieu of service or attendance. The remainder have left it an open question to be settled year by year, but last year nearly all elected to pay the penalty rather than render service. The total amount so paid was Rs 7,240 representing the commutation penalty on 603½ out of 669 guns while in Kama out of 42½ guns 34½ paid the penalty for absence.

185 These Inam grants pay to the State nothing beyond the military service or its money equivalent and —
Cesses and dues paid on Inam areas

- (a) Dami or Patwar cess, calculated at the rate of ½ anna per bigah or 1 anna per rupee on a nominal assessment of one rupee per bigah on all the culturable or cultivated land,
- (b) a small lump sum, *nazar* or *bhart* which is fixed for each village or holding and is a kind of feudal due,
- (c) a similar petty fixed payment of feudal origin, called *neotta* or marriage offering,
- (d) some Inam villages formerly paid a cess called *charsnari* but this was abolished in 1896,
- (e) the payment shown as *barha* is not really a cess but represents the assessment on lands held by the grantees in excess of the area in the deed of grant. It has not yet been found possible to ascertain what that area is. If it can be separated out it will be separately assessed as *khalsa* otherwise the existing demand will be maintained. At present no Patwar cess is charged on this demand, but as it is *Khalsa*, such cess should be levied in future.

186 In the case of these Inam grants many of which are in *khalsa* estates, while there is only a single Inam estate (Nangla Kuman) in which some land has not become *khalsa* by resumption, I propose to fix a nominal assessment as in the case of *khalsa*, on which the Patwar cess will be calculated. They will continue to pay the other dues as before. At present they pay no local rate. It is a question for the Darbar whether it should now be imposed. Theoretically its imposition would be justifiable, as such estates or grants benefit equally with *khalsa* lands or landowners by the maintenance of roads, schools, etc., for which the cess is levied. Theoretical reasoning is however apt to lead to dangerous consequences in a Native State as the following example will show.

In 1886 the late Maharaja directed the appointment of Patwaris and the preparation of annual papers in *Inam* villages in the same way as in *Khalsa*. The Inamis of Mauza Pathana in Akhegarh considered this an encroachment on

their rights and persisted in their refusal to pay the Patwar cess. The Maharaja with the previous sanction of Government sent troops to carry out his orders by force of arms. Pathana after an obstinate resistance was taken by storm, and to quote the local historian "Some hundred men of the garrison were slain, the rest fled away, the fort was dismantled and the village was confiscated. Many of the fugitives were subsequently arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment."

Cess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah on rabi cultivation		187 In Dig the Inamis in the following 16 estates—	
1 Dig		9 Sanwin	
2 Bahej		10 Nangla Sita Ram	
3 Malpur		11 Kho	
4 Achalpur		12 Didhaoli	
5 Kishanpur		13 Umra	
6 Shahpura		14 Ram Bagh	
7 Barai		15 Anu	
8 Mahomadpur		16 Nangla Chapra	

which are partly khalsa, pay a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah ($2\frac{1}{2}$ in Nangla Chapra) on all *rabi* cultivation in the Inam land. The origin of this rate cannot be clearly traced, but as these villages were and are occasionally benefitted by the Ruparel floods, it probably represents the water advantage rate taken by the State on that account. As owing to the recent extension of irrigation works, the State has within the last two years claimed to impose a fluctuating water rate of one rupee per bigah on land actually flooded and not assessed as *sairaba* at settlement, the question arose whether these Inam lands are liable to pay the fluctuating water rate as well as the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah. The Inamis claim that they can only be made to pay one or the other, not both, and I think this claim is well founded. I have therefore recommended that the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah rate on all *rabi* cultivation in Inam lands in these 16 villages be abolished, and that a separate water rate be charged on the actual irrigation of each year. The actual realisations from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas rate were—

				Rs
1896 97	..	...	...	1,128
1897 98	...	..	.	1,160

188 The revenue free grants in Dig known as *kansa* were originally full gifts, free of service, for maintenance, and covered a large area. But the liability for service has gradually been imposed, converting them into *chakiri* or *mam* tenures. The area is now only 81 bigahs in three estates—Gharsa, Akhlehra and Pasopa,—and besides *barha* or assessment of excess area, it pays only *damu* or patwar cess at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per bigah. This cess will be retained in future but calculated at Rs 3-2-0 per cent on the nominal jama.

189 Other *mafs* (excluding Inam) for miscellaneous services amount to 1,326 bigahs in Dig. Like the preceding they pay only *barha* and *damu* at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per bigah. They will in future pay the latter on the nominal assessment.

190 *Punarth mafs*, when they consist of separate plots in khalsa villages pay only *damu* at half anna per bigah, but whole estates held in *punarth mafi* of which there are 4 in Gopalgarh, *viz*,—

(1) Wazir Khera		6 in Kama, <i>viz</i> ,—
(2) Chapar		(1) Radhanagri
(3) Lodhpuri		(2) Dharmasala
(4) Husaipur		(3) Kalwana
		(4) Lohaisar
		(5) Badli
		(6) Udhaka

and 3 in Dig—

(1) Nangla Gangu — (2) Kherli Purohit — (3) Badri

pay not only (1) *damri* at the above rate, but (2) local rate for roads and schools at the reduced rate of 2 per cent, and (3) sometimes Chanda as well, while in Gopalgarh they pay (4) Rs 60 per, annum as a Kanungo cess. In future the proprietors in these estates, whether the Mafidars or the Zamindars, will pay Patwar cess on the nominal Jama, and the question of the local rate will be settled in communication with the Darbar.

191 In Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama there are no jagir grants, but in Dig 3½ estates are so held, viz —
Jagir

Nagla Bhawani Singh	..	by a former Treasurer or Accountant
Rayabka	}	by Gujar foster relations of the ruling family
Panhori		
½ Baroli Dhan		

As half the latter estate has been resumed the area and jama of the whole (Rs 2,700) have been included in the khalsa figures. In (2) and (3) there are also some khalsa areas owing to resumption. These jagir estates like whole villages held in *punarth* or charitable mafi pay, (1) *damri* or Patwar cess at the rate of half anna per rupee on an assumed jama, also (2) 2 per cent for local rate, but no chanda. (1) will in future be calculated on the nominal jama now to be fixed, and the rate of (2) will be settled after consultation with the Darbar. In fact the whole question of putting the demand for cesses, etc., as regards all revenue free grants on a clear basis will be disposed of.

192 It will be seen from the above brief sketch of the revenue free tenures that the subject bristles with complications and anomalies. This has been accentuated by the fact that hitherto there has been an Inam Department separate from the Revenue Department, with separate Patwaris and a separate system of account. The separate Patwaris were abolished some years ago, but separate accounts are still maintained, to the great detriment of the revenue, and the confusion of those who have to endeavour to disentangle them. In *chauth* estates too there are two separate systems of account, one dealing with the *chauth* Jama, and Patwar cess and local rate which are under the Revenue Department, the other with the demand on account of absence from service (*ghair haziri*) commutation for service (*iwazi*), *chanda*, *nsar bhait*, &c, &c, which are under the Inam Department. The figures at my disposal show that the arrears in the Inam Department, which have not been included in those given for khalsa in paragraph 74 are in Dig alone over a lakh, viz —

	Rs
Chauth	11,982
Inam	90,405
	—
Total	102,387

Of these arrears Rs 72,084 are on account of year prior to 1887-88 and are probably now irrecoverable. I understand they are chiefly due to the system favoured by the late Maharaja, according to which mutation files, on the death of grantees, were kept pending for years before the succession of the heirs was recognised, the income or mesne profits in the meantime (*dauran mokaddama*) going to the State. It is also I believe impossible to fix responsibility on individual *inamis* or *chauthdars*, as the accounts show the arrears as lump sums due from whole estates. I am impressing on the revenue authorities the

advisability of deciding now, how much of these arrears should be written off as irrecoverable, and how much should be retained as realisable. For the future I strongly recommend the abolition of the Separate Inam Office, and the amalgamation of all matters of account realisation, etc., with the Revenue Department. It will be to the advantage of the State and the people that there should be only one set of accounts and one set of responsible officials. Realisations will be much more effective if made by the Tahsildar through his ordinary establishment and in the tahsils where *mam* and *mafi* work is especially heavy as in Dig and Kumher, one or two extra Muharrirs can be added to the Tahsil establishment.

193 I have during the course of operations freely discussed the various points which have arisen for discussion with the State authorities, *viz*, the Political Agent Major Herbert, the Dewan, and the Chief Revenue Officer, Rai Sohan Lal, and have had the benefit of their experience, advice, and suggestions. To the latter, I am particularly indebted as it is only since his appointment in January 1896, that something has been done to evolve order out of the chaos in which the revenue administration was involved, and lay down rules for future working. With the exception of one single question the status of the Zamindars referred to in paragraph 31 of the Introduction—our views have been entirely in accord, and I have to acknowledge the hearty co-operation I have received throughout from him and his subordinates.

194 The main points to which sanction is now required are—
 Summary of proposals for which sanction is required

- (1) the general scheme of the operation as described in the introduction particularly with reference to the status of the Zamindars (paragraph 38) and the question of landlord and tenant (paragraphs 39 and 40),
- (2) the proposal to strike off in the four tahsils under assessment all balances of land revenue and cesses prior to 1890-91 (Chapter I, para. 74),
- (3) the abolition of miscellaneous cesses and their inclusion in the new demand (paragraph 155),
- (4) the new rates of *malba* (paragraph 157),
- (5) the proposed new assessment and revenue rates for each tahsil (paragraphs 168 to 170),
- (6) the announcement of the new assessments for a term of 20 years beginning from kharif 1898 or Rabi 1899 as the case may be,
- (7) the change in the dates of the instalments (paragraph 179),
- (8) the disposal of the various questions relating to revenue free grants in communication with the Darbar (Chapter IX, Part II).

195. The assessment statements attached to this report are
 Explanation of statements and appendices attached

- I —Milan rakba or statement of areas showing details of area at the last and present settlements
- II —Jinswar—or crop statement showing the crop grown at last settlement in the 5 years 1890-92 to 1896-97, and in the year 1897-98.
- III —Jama Wasil Baki—showing demand realisations and balances of the various settlements since 1855. The form for Kama and Dig shows the figures year by year
- IV —Statement of alienations—showing sales and mortgages from 1855 up to the settlement of 1890-91 and from 1890-91 up to date

- V.—Statement of cultivating occupancy, showing area cultivated by owners and the various classes of tenants in 1897-98
- VI —Statement of Rents, showing the area held and the total and average rents paid by the various classes of tenants on different classes of soil in 1897-98
- VII —Statement of Tenures, showing the number of estates held by the different tribes, with details of area and jama in 1897-98.
- VIII —Statement showing population, houses and carts, ploughs and cattle in 1890-91 and 1897-98.
- IX.—Statement showing details of wells and well area in 1890-91 and 1897-98.

There are also three appendices showing, *viz* —

- I —Rainfall monthly and annually for the last 12 years.
- II —Prices for the 10 years preceding and 8 years subsequent to the settlement of 1890-91.
- III.—Produce estimate according to the crop areas of 1897-98

As many of these statements are from the necessities of the case rather cumbrous and not easy to follow, I have generally summarised them in the text.

196 This report will I fear be considered a very lengthy one, but this is due

Conclusion

to the fact that it is the first attempt to record and explain the revenue system in Bhartpur, and many matters have had to be discussed in detail which it will be unnecessary to refer to more than cursorily in future reports. Besides giving all available information bearing on the actual question of reassessment of the four northern tahsils I have endeavoured to collect and put in an accessible form, matters which will be useful for the future revenue administration. Had I more time at my disposal I should have tried to make the report briefer. Before closing it I must, however, not fail to notice the great assistance I have received from the Deputy Collectors, M Hira Singh and M Mahmud Hossain, who have in English or Vernacular reports supplied me with most of the information on which this report is based. Both have worked indefatigably for the last year in preparing the new record and completing the data for reassessment, M Hira Singh in particular who has already made a name for himself in the Punjab as a zealous, capable and intelligent settlement official, has had a most difficult task in unravelling the complicated tenures in Dig, where his judgment and good sense have had wide scope for their exercise. He has been ably assisted by the Sadar Munsarim of Dig, M Gurdial. While M Mahmud Hossain has received valuable help from the Sadar Munsarim of Gopalgah, L. Hari Chand

[*Fms.*]

M. F. O'DWYER, I C S.,

Simla, 30th September 1898

Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1 TAHSIL GOPALGARH.

No 1--TAHSIL GOPALGARH.

No 1 --Area Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Detail	Period	UNCULTURABLE										CHABL									SAIRADA		
		STATE RESERVES			UNCULTURABLE			Total uncultivated				Other unassessed State pro	PERMANENT			TEMPORARY			TOTAL				
		Total area	Pre serves	Bani	Halla	Others	Culturable			New fallow			Present	Former	Present	Former	Present	Former	Total				
							Culturable																
Khalisa	Last Settlement	221 379		35 103		11 108	40 271	24 404							19 363					61 211			
	Now	225 701		15 489	17,188	17 072	50 349	810	1,333		8 020	2 019	1,168	1 046	10 078	9 065	20 765	33 071	5 633	100 761			
	Difference	+3,822		-2 476		+3,504	+1,078	+840	-23 071						-270					+10,010			
Mas	Last	6 053	No detail available																				
	Now	7,313			336	388	724	92	69		420	105	78	1	409	106	2 639	919	149	3 734			
	Difference	-1,341																					
Total	Last	230 032																					
	Now	233 573		16,460	17,594	18 000	51 073	932	1 391		0 310	2 124	1 236	1,047	0 076	3 171	63,304	34 910	5 681	103,903			
	Difference	+2,541																					

No 1--TAHSIL GOPALGARH--contd

No 1--Area Statement

Period		BARANI		GARDENS		WILLS		DULPS AND DULNALL			DEPTH		REMARKS
Detail		Barani	Over Barani	Total cultivated	Chabi	Barani	MASONRY		BLANK	Total	To water	Of water	
							Number	Less						Number	Less
Kilns	Last settlement			20,057				4.5	6.5				21 Gardens are also included in Barani, Barani and total cultivated area.
	Now	47,614	11,653	59,267	25	17	2.1	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	21	
	Difference			+9,210	+2,700			-1.7	-1.5	+2.5	+2.5		
Mud	Last												21 Gardens are also included in chabi, Barani and total cultivated area.
	Now	1,021	40	2,103	3.5	12	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	10	
	Difference												
Total	Last												21 Gardens are also included in chabi, Barani and total cultivated area.
	Now	49,33	12,027	61,43	6.5	29	3.4	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
	Difference												

Gardens are also included in chabi, barani and total cultivated area.

No 1--TAHSIL GOPALGARH--contd.
No II --Junsuar or Crop Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
AREA BY SOIL DETAILS																				
KHARIF											RABI									
Period	Cotton	Bayra	Juar	Masina	Char guar	Til	Other	Total	Chabi	Bairabi	Harrai	Total	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and gram	Jara sarson	Other	Total
Last settlement "	12,049	23 201	25 821	691	16 209	6 781	5 209	60 900	3 184	43 608	41 103	60,900	15,514	10 834	20 149	27 189	1 655	2 063	77 304	
1892 93	9 753	27,150	35 281	693	17,375	3 238	8 061	101,614	2 950	50,941	47 603	101,614	24,386	10 568	20 505	30,303	2 683	1 573	80 298	
1893-94	9 947	17,354	26 169	901	18 314	523	9,121	82 463	643	45,029	55 638	82,468	39 900	10 380	24,555	34,660	3 153	2 204	113,942	
1894 95	20 223	20 922	19 214	330	10,598	3 239	5 523	80 039	470	36 127	52,466	80 039	37,351	9 340	21 309	34 155	2 166	3 405	107,740	
1895 96	"	5 243	19 050	694	19 241	863	4 203	5947	947	6,795	59,715	66 937	21 769	14 210	20 180	17 360	3 000	1 762	76,230	
1896-97	9 430	28 859	32 408	677	20 024	1 037	2 036	95 800	2 139	11 169	82 512	95 800	28 931	16 741	8,457	11 593	3 511	1 392	72 655	
Five years average	10,017	22 293	26 577	717	18,910	1,032	5,709	87 196	1 477	25,204	59 514	87 195	30 261	12 649	19 009	25 614	2 697	2 145	82,574	
1897 98	6 670	42 673	36 871	1,126	16 419	4 407	4,190	112,356	1 048	21 795	59 488	1,12 356	29 137	12,001	9,319	25 553	4 664	1 654	74 037	
Difference	-4,347	+20 380	+10 294	+409	-2 401	+2,125	-1,000	+25,101	-404	-1,400	+29 974	+25 101	-10 124	+253	-9 790	-52	+1 707	-591	-18 637	

No 1--TAHSIL GOPALGARH--contd

No II--Janswar or Crop Statement--contd

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
AREA BY SOIL DETAILS										
Period	AREA OF BOTH CHOPS BY SOIL DETAILS									
	Chahi			Double cropped			Barani			Remarks
	Chahi	Serahi	Barani	Total	Chahi	Serahi	Barani	Total	Total area of crops in both harvests	
Last Settlement	11 638	62 881	12 876	77 391	20 650	14 522	98 199	50 953	105 901	147 705
1892 93	11 298	61 910	17 169	90 408	35 127	14 298	112 551	64 553	191 912	158 150
1893 94	9,824	60,067	27,111	113 942	39 404	7 667	10 696	8, 737	105 410	157 910
1894 95	4 797	70 301	22 593	107 740	38 400	5, 913	115 481	70 021	105 515	168 136
1895 96	13 201	33 829	31 109	78 030	7,481	14 918	40 011	90 340	140 417	137 731
1896 97	18 806	40,766	13 091	72 655	12 312	20 013	51 915	95 000	163 101	166 160
Five years average	10 991	60 171	22 412	92 574	20 416	12 408	8, 376	81 016	170 920	154 301
1897 98	9 328	40 105	18 006	74 037	13 651	10 359	67 990	105 091	166 993	170 739
Difference	-1 665	-13 066	-9 806	-18 537	-12 761	-2 069	-17,416	+10 163	+6 021	+19 115

No 1—TAHSIL GOPALGARH—contd.

No III—Statement of realisations and balances

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			REMITTED OR REDUCED		BALANCE		JAMA OF RESUMED LANDS		
Years	Total	Realised	Remitted	Reduced	Since realised	Still due	Realised	Still due	REMARKS
Sambat 1912 = 1855 56	224 663	226 601				27 205			Rates and cesses 1 739
Pepalkhera etc Alwar State	9 874								
	234 736								
Sambat 1915 = 1858 59	212 806	220 321		14 460		6 081	1 569		16 435
Pepalkhera, etc Alwar State	9 874								
	222 700								
Sambat 1919 = 1862 63	233 089	240 362		2 420		4 092	345		7 273
Pepalkhera etc, Alwar State	9 874								
	242 963								
Sambat 1930 = 1873 74	265 277	263 241		2 603		411,808	323		17 964
Pepalkhera, etc, Alwar State	9 874								
	275 151								
Sambat 1939 = 1882 83	207 545	218 670		59 009	53 191	46 255	340		12 535
Pepalkhera etc, Alwar State	11 169								
	218 734								
Sambat 1943 = 1891 93	242 173	263 104			10,000		618		21 623
Sambat 1949 = 1892 93	242 680	265 957			9 815		906		23 090
Sambat 1950 = 1893 94	242 913	260 472			10 000		3 466		22 559
Sambat 1951 = 1894 95	242 632	263 331			4 200		1 282		20 699
Sambat 1952 = 1895 96	242 244	263 218			4 243		1 020		20 974
Sambat 1953 = 1896 97	242 161	262 776			4 200		1 022		20 615
Average from Sambat 1949 to 1953	242 800	263 991			7 076	Not available from the tahsil office	1 220		21,594
Sambat 1954 = 1897 99	243 040	263 956			4 410	4 91 416	1 030		20 989

Pepalkhera Nagatpur Mahka and Bakshbuka were transferred from the Alwar State in Sambat 1912. No accounts of revenue of collections are available from the Gopal Tahsil Office. The ten years and 16 years settlements jamaas are shown here.

Collections include rates and cesses

No 1—TAHSIL GOPALGARH—contd.

No IV—Statement of sales and mortgages

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FROM 18-5 TO 18-6													
FROM 18-6 UP TO DATE													
MORTGAGES													
SALES													
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No 1—TAHSIL GOPALGARH—*contd*

No VI A—Statement of mafi rents by classes of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	CASH RENTS				OWNER'S SHARE OF CROP		
Class of soil	Area	Rent	Rate per bigah	hamin's share of crops	Share	Area.	REMARKS
		Rs	Rs A P				
Permanent Chahi hal	220	113	1 13 3				
Temporary Chahi hal	20	29	1 1 3		50	2	
					33 3	1	
						3	
Chahi sabli	10	24	1 8 0				
				For kamins dues see last statement			
Serabi hal	908	1,876	2 1 1		50	29	
Barani with serabi sabli and barshi	1 332	2,972	1 11 3				
Bhur barani	176	1,740	0 15 10				
Total	2 653	4 787	1 12 7			31	

In 53 villages the jama is annually distributed according to the summary parts on cultivated area. In 57 the Dhal baehh is kismwar in 1 the Jama is distributed on *zimeaf* and in 1 no distribution is made as the whole village belongs to 1 owner.

In the 4 villages of Mad, the Jama is distributed according to Summary Parts on cultivated area. In one the Dhal is *kismwar* and in one the Dhal is *zimeaf*.

No 1—TAHSIL GOPALGARH—*contd*

No VII—Statement showing ownership by tribes and tenures

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Tenure	Leading tribes.	Number of owners	Number of khewat holdings	Total area	Cultivated	Jama in the past year	Number of tenancy holdings	Number of occupancy tenants	Number of tenants at will	Rs.
KHALSA										
Zamindari complete 1 village	Meo	1	6	1 005	1 230	1,101	100	21	82	
Zamindari in complete (9 villages)	Meos	40	8	5 535	1 307	5,810	337	113	203	
	Ahur	24	3	2,300	2,225	2,000	61	44	56	
	Gujar	44	2	5 165	1,500	8 644	490	180	205	
	Others	12	5	1,361	1,164	1,167	83	30	33	
	Total	120	17	14 760	10 602	18,237	971	368	507	
Pattidar perfect 10 villages	Meos	121	213	7 600	6,166	8 107	410	72	311	
	Gujar	11	7	1 754	1 103	1,121	60		49	
	Others	0	8	210	110	169	11		9	
	Total	433	228	9 563	7 379	9 397	481	72	369	
Meos		1 603	1 303	60 772	39 165	40 100	2 83	200	1 737	
		11	13	107	102	706	22		49	
		124	113	10,069	10 103	10 300	641	123	550	
		103	57	10 074	8 720	11 559	900	200	3 7	
		100	90	5 034	3 703	5 413	3 0	35	171	
Serabi former		2 000	1 570	61 510	41,012	5 513	5,031	619	2 023	
		168	134	5 047	1 401	5,263	300	24	140	
		1	1	9						
		160	130	6,006	1 101	5 263	300	24	140	
Barani with serabi sabil		1 110	3 494	97 544	73 419	109 500	5 160	671	9 710	
		60	62	1,020	1 143	1 053	50	4	32	
		69	60	0 674	5 4 1	7 119	316	95	100	
		51	41	2 339	2,049	2 707	100	43	31	
		80	70	3 691	3 193	5 800	222	167	81	
Dhur barani		10	34	603	115	133	10	2	20	
Total		1 402	3 759	110 779	95 309	1 5 704	5 671	981	9 080	

State

No. 1—TAHSIL GOPALGARH—*contd*No VII—Statement showing ownership by tribes and tenures—*contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tenure	Leading tribes	Number of owners	Number of khewat holdings	Total area	Cultivated	Jama in the past year	Number of tenancy holdings	Number of occupancy tenants	Number of tenants at will	REMARKS
KHALSA— <i>contd</i>										
Total 132 villages	Meos	6 368	5 157	169 913	177,174	178 50	9 259	1 180	5,102	
	Jats	73	65	1 717	1,635	2 359	77	4	80	
	Ahirs	236	174	21 842	18,144	27,111	1 217	267	840	
	Gujars	258	107	20 162	16 836	24,331	1 010	437	760	
	Haiwasias	67	79	3 891	3 193	5 802	222	167	81	
	Others	214	138	7,716	5,142	6 880	424	73	233	
	Total	7 236	5 720	225 261	*172,754	242 633	12 809	2 128	7 188	* Including 15 bigahs of State area.
MAFI										
Pattidari imperfect, 1 village	Jats	32	36	357	347		12		26	
Bhynchera imperfect 6 villages										
	Jats	1	1	17	17					
	Gujars	13	10	753	692		37	5	32	
	Meos	110	72	2 359	2 050		82	7	76	
	Other	2	4	162	30		2		2	
	Total	126	87	3 341	2,689		121	12	110	
PART MAFIS										
	Others	616	302	3 594	3 302	86	330		212	86 Nazrana
	Total number of villages						138			
	Meos	112,10	villages							
	Gujars	7,0	villages							
	Ahirs	10	"							
	Jats	2,0	"							
	Haiwasias									
	Brahmans	2	"							
	Others									
	(Maafi Rayputs)	3,0	villages							

No. 2 TAHSIL PAHARI.

№. 2--ТАИСИЛ ПАНАРИ

No I—Area Statement

[illegible]

No 2--TAHSIL PAHARI--contd.

No II --Crop Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
KHARIF																					
AREA BY SOIL DETAILS																					
RABI																					
Period	Cotton	Bayra	Juar	Masina	Charl guar	Til	Other	Total	Chahli	Saurab.	Barrad	Total	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Barley and gram	Tobacco	Tarn sarson	Other	Total	
Last settlement	12,317	12,263	23,011	322	8,857	1,163	921	53,931	1,170	1,037	45,091	53,901	2,033	4,038	1,401	21,700		599	12,775	43,808	
1892-93	3,901	11,597	21,400	431	8,780	662	231	46,101	996	8,603	36,906	46,401	3,117	4,851	20,179	30,231		697	163	59,231	
1893-94	4,399	7,511	11,609	117	9,917	283	694	36,400	689	2,023	30,615	31,160	7,552	6,260	18,658	38,101		656	461	70,661	
1894-95	12,376	7,711	10,001	113	7,013	355	1,670	40,132	1,330	1,002	33,001	40,132	8,479	5,211	11,552	31,800		452	500	64,033	
1895-96	8,257	13,571	11,032	117	12,462	371	1,610	17,131	1,190	7,636	38,606	47,431	3,063	7,502	20,378	11,161		1,351	283	10,730	
1896-97	7,991	16,165	21,637	101	13,135	1,001	232	59,821	731	12,513	40,610	59,871	5,001	10,501	9,501	15,821		2,003	716	44,560	
5 years average	7,123	11,315	15,811	178	9,821	635	166	15,683					5,551	6,672	16,632	20,035		1,150	131	57,101	
1897-98	5,779	25,386	30,144	1,497	9,806	2,458	1,751	70,881	231	731	7,019	70,881	1,891	7,929	11,881	9,361	78	2,521	253	4,103	
of which dhan sago and sugar cane 177																					

of which
dian
350 and
sugar
cane
177

No 2--TAHSIL PAHARI--contd

No II --Crop Statement--contd.

Period	AREA BY SOIL DETAILS					AREA OF BOTH CROPS BY SOIL DETAILS					REMARKS
	Chahi	Serahi	Barani	Total	Double cropped	Chahi	Serahi	Barani	Total	Total area of crops in both harvests	
Last settlement	5 741	10 606	18 101	43 808	6 802	0 011	32 213	03 555	102 759	111 601	
1892 93	5 715	21 012	29 801	56,231	16,189	0 771	33 155	6,769	105,690	123,884	
1903 04	5 775	33,878	30 023	70 531	18 000	0,674	30,801	61,573	105 043	123 717	
1891 05	1 836	32 015	26 512	61 093	25 011	0 260	37,510	60 413	101 025	120,836	
1895 96	7 900	10 088	22 782	40 730	4,911	0,160	23 021	61,378	94 101	99,002	
1896 97	9 313	19,639	12 939	419 09	6 108	10 080	32,132	62,478	101 090	110,768	
5 years average											
1897 98	5 339	781	30 031	42 103	6 517	5,663	1,616	111,900	118,997	112,470	The new Jussar of the 6 Mandals have been added now

No 2—TAHSIL PAHARI—contd

No III—Statement of Realisations and Balances

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year	Total Jama	Realised	Remitted	Reduced	Balance	Still due	Realised	Still due	REMARKS
Sambat 1912 = 1855-56	6° 074								The figures from Sambat 1912 and 1939 are not to hand on account of the record being damaged by water
„ 1915 = 1859-60	63,411								
„ 1918 = 1861-63	100 013								The figures since 1860 show total demand including cesses and in talimats for affairs
„ 1920 = 1871-72	125,435								
„ 1939 = 1882-83	121,764								
„ 1947 = 1890-91	130 041	129 424			1 610	133 214			
„ 1948 = 1891-92	133,532	133 3 9			3,147	130 007	104	1	
„ 1949 = 1892-93	132 232	131,204			2,440	127 6-7	118		
„ 1950 = 1893-94	133 007	133,007			2 084	125 543	103		
„ 1951 = 1894-95	133 070	133,070			2 050	123 494	274		
„ 1952 = 1895-96	133 070	133 070			2 095	121 380	274		
„ 1953 = 1896-97	133,070	133 070			2 004	119 °93	319		
„ 1954 = 1897-98	133 070	133 070			2 017	117,278	310		

No 2—TAHSIL PAHARI—contd
No IV—Statement of Sales and Mortgages up to date

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
FROM 1865 TO 1890															
Detail	MORTGAGES		SALES		Price in Rs		Rate per Bigha		MORTGAGES		SALES		Remarks		
	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			
To Zamindars	3 112 Rs 24 300 at Rs 7 per bigha		11	2,433	49		6 660	3		2,093	11	1,922	31	3 763	2
										Rs 20 8 at Rs 8 per bigha					
To non agriculturists	609 Rs 5 313 at Rs 9 per bigha		10		1	450	4			825 Rs 11 164 at Rs 14 per bigha					
Total	4 061		21	2,433	50	0,019	6			3 605	11	1,922	31	3 763	2
	Rs 29 703 at Rs 7 per bigha														
										Rs 35 412 at Rs 9 per bigha					

No 2—TAHSIL PAHARI—contd

No VI—Statement showing rents by classes of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CASH RENTS			OWNERS SHARE OF CROP			
Detail	Area	Rent	Rate per bigah	Kamins share of crop	Share	Area.	REMARKS
			Rs A P				
Chahi permanent hal	151	460	3 0 0				
Chahi temporary hal							
Chahi sabik							
Serabi hal	31	112	3 10 0				
Barani with serabi sabik and barishi	708	1,348	1 14 3			185	
Ehur barani							

No 2—TAHSIL PAHARI—*contd**No VI A—Statement of Mafi rents by classes of soil*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of soil	CASH RENTS			Kamius share of crop	OWNERS SHARE OF CROPS		REMARKS
	Area	Rent	Rate per bigah.		Share	Area	
			Rs A P				
Permanent Chahi hal	43	68	1 10 0				
Temporary chahi hal	"						
Chahi sabik			"				
Serabi hal		"					
Barani with serabi sabik and barshi	280	443	1 13 0				
Bhur barani							

In Gopalgarh the rent at revenue rates with or without mahkanna has also been entered in this statement, but in the Tehsil of Pahari only rent at other cash rates has been shown.

No. 3--TAHSIL KAMA.

No I—Milan Rakba, or Area Statement

29 780

No. 3—TAHSIL KAMA—contd

No 1—Milan Rabba or Area Statement—contd.

1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Detail	Period	BAPANI			GAI DINI			WHIS,			DHIPS AND DHINKHIS			DEPTH		
		Barani			Chabu			PERMANENT			Permanent			Temporary		
		Barani	Barani	Total	Barani	Barani	Total	Number	Area	Number	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
Khalia	Last Settlement	70 911		70 911	1 71 154	57	67	324	610	200	2 0			27	21	10
	Now	75 00	10 011	60 335	1 31 550	6	13	370	420	400	210	150		30	20	10
	Difference { Less More			1 40	15 131	2	13	-1	61	100	100	210	150	3	2	4
Mans	Last Settlement	6 010		6 010	1 71 117	131	0	100	41	41	41	41		21	21	10
	Now	1 011	1 011	6 010	1 71 67	60	31	70	120	11	41	41	12	21	21	10
	Difference { Less More			610	3 0	100	100		27	3	3	10	10		2	2
Total	Last Settlement	60 780		60 780	1 31 611	131	0	100	41	41	41	41		21	21	10
	Now	75 00	10 011	60 335	1 31 550	60	31	70	120	11	41	41	12	21	21	10
	Difference { Less More			4 615	15 601	20	110	21	100	100	100	210	150	3	2	4

No 3--TAHSIL KAMA--contd

No II--Janswar or Crop Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
AREA BY SOIL DETAILS																						
KHAMR											RANI											
Period	KHAMR											RANI										
	Cotton	Bayra	Juar	Masina	Charri Guar	Til	Other	Total	Chahr	Saabi	Barami	Total	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Barley and Gram	Wheatland Gram	Tara sarson	Other	Total		
Last Settlement	12,866	21,678	30,193	1,363	12,011	172	300	78,176	3,070	14,363	67,837	78,176	2,855	6,869	19,017	17,910		1,140	353	46,213		
1872-03	4,87	23,01	3,510	580	11,647	1,300	311	71,455	3,032	11,708	69,600	74,155	2,874	6,113	23,069	22,006		1,716	430	60,617		
1893-94	10,001	20,700	27,609	602	14,006	477	321	76,147	3,441	11,400	69,286	70,147	3,015	6,000	22,026	24,043		1,679	771	67,644		
1891-92	10,067	10,166	18,771	4,8	11,940	240	364	67,315	4,187	7,037	69,091	67,315	3,216	3,180	21,039	23,619		700	672	66,010		
1890-90	12,354	23,772	23,070	80	16,602	141	1,174	70,012	4,510	14,386	67,717	70,012	2,606	6,720	29,613	7,334		155	470	46,887		
1890-97	9,606	33,800	20,108	332	16,031	116	663	92,944	6,163	12,214	74,667	92,944	3,012	11,324	12,308	11,784		1,662	1,130	42,020		
Five years average	10,618	24,113	26,600	470	14,080	404	675	77,004	4,007	11,364	61,663	76,004	3,141	6,601	22,381	17,634		1,002	606	61,610		
1897-99	7,407	40,000	30,761	3,029	14,617	1,148	1,008	101,446	611	10,324	88,451	101,446	3,447	13,377	27,000	2,633	381	1,811	413	49,830		
Difference	4,818	21,333	603	1,566	694	970	900	23,270					552	7,518	9,713			674	60	3,013		
	Less																					
More																						

No. 3--TAHSIL KAMA--contd

No II --Janswar or Crop Statement--contd

Period	AREA BY SOIL DETAILS				Double cropped.	AREA OF BOTH CROPS BY SOIL DETAILS				REMARKS
	Chahu	Serahi	Barani	Total		Chahi	Serahi	Barani	Total	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Total area of crops in both harvests										
Last Settlement	11 910	15,471	10 462	40 213		15 286	29,764	70 319	1,24,389	1,24,389
1892 03	11,834	17,501	27 122	56 517	•	11 868	29 329	86 777	1,00,973	1,30,972
1893 04	11,555	10 181	26 918	57 554		14 906	30,691	87,104	1 32,701	1 32,701
1894 05	•	8,717	18,781	23,751		12,004	20 818	81 812	1,03 504	1,03 564
1895 06	•	11,521	14 109	21,257		10 031	28 494	78,974	1 23 499	1,23 499
1896 07		15,339	15,584	10 797		21 502	29,098	85,364	1 31 964	•
Five years average		11,793	17 193	22 949		10 060	28 467	84 012	1 29 139	1 29 139
1897 08		10,474	12 854	26,502	11,391	11 115	25,178	111,933	151,276	151,276
Less										

No IV --Statement of sales and mortgages up to date

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FROM 1858 TO 1860					FROM 1860 UP TO DATE								
Details	MORTGAGES		SALES		Price in Rs	Rate per bigha	MORTGAGES		SALES		Price in Rs	Rate per bigha	REMARKS
	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			Cultivated	Uncultivated					
To Zamindars	{ 2111 103	152	1500 30	60	{ M 1*15* 400 531.1 200	{ Rs 1 812 0 143 1000	253 63	15	270	63	{ M 1023 603 51104	{ 0 5 0 7 15 0 3 4 3	
To Non agriculturists	{ 913 30	22	121	6	{ M 6615 20 8300	{ 613 0 614 0 113 6	76 60	10 8			M 4039 611	7 2 0 613 0	
Total	{ 3024 112	147	1621 30	66 "	{ M 10,102 1,172 834.1 30	{ 611 0 8 4 6 140 1000	3315 119	24 8	270	63	{ M 21102 1014 51,01	{ 0 8 0 611 0 3 4 3	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Detail	BY TENANTS FREE OF TENT OR AT LESS THAN OWNERS RATLS										AREA CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS										AREA HELD AND RENTS PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL									
	Cultivated by owners					Free of rent					At owners' rates with or without milkana					RENTS IN KIND					CASH RENTS					AVERAGE PINT PER BIGHA		REMARKS		
	Total cultivated area					Area	Rs				At other rates	Total	Detail	1 or more	Two-tilth	One third	Share	Area	Rs	Area	Rs	Area	Rs	On area in Column No 10	On area in Column No 21					
																	Less than one third				At lakh rate	At other rates								
Holding	16 025	5 000	303	38						1 814	887	2 581		23	3	3	1	2	31	0 003	2 721	2 142	6 765	4 402	1 5 0	2 6 0				
	Area	1 30 885	69 714	1 803	230	114	18 405	7 009	25 643	Chahl									6 0	61	1 7	357	230	1 0 0	2 3 0					
	Ruppes	1 64 604	70 072								21 074	13 410	34 434		23		178			211	363	745	1 642	1 157	1 13 0	2 4 3				
Holding	1 297	887	12																0	4	3	0	0	0 10 9	2 0 0					
	Area	12 767	5 682	60						1 431	464	1 809													2 6 3					
	Ruppes	9 650	1 068							1 413	372	1 870							10 601	10 819	18 845	21 840	38 654	1 0 3	1 5 0					
Holding	10 312	5 354	350	33						1 950	1 017	3 033							300	2 3	771	1 704	1 167	0 11 6	1 0 0					
	Area	1 67 077	76 703	1 462	230	114	10 020	7 532	27 441	Haraul									1 733	1 750	2 510	4 001	4 031	1 0 6	1 10 0					
	Ruppes	1 74 343	78 040								22 472	13 782	30 256		202	3	6	1	3	275	21 4 0	27 574	21 280	30 000	43 0 5	1 0 0	1 7 0			
Total																			(3 332)	(9 350)			0 81							
																			45	31	0 1	1 03	1 409	0 13 8	1 11 0					

No. 3—TAHSIL KAMA—*contd*

No VI—Statement showing rent by classes of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details	CASH RENTS			Kamuns share of crop	OWNERS SHARE OF CROP		REMARKS
	Area	Rent.	Rate per bigah Rs A P		Share	Area	
Chahi Permanent hal	2 267	5,447	2 6 6		<div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>1</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div>9</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>2</div><div>—</div><div>16</div></div>	
Temporary Chahi hal	162	318	1 15 6		<div>1</div>	14	
Chahi sabik	716	1 322	1 13 6		<div><div>1</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>1</div><div>—</div><div>12</div></div>	
Serabi hal	3	6	2 0 0				
Barani with serabi sabik and barishi.	16,041	21 788	1 5 9		<div><div>1</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div>222</div><div>2</div><div>—</div><div>224</div></div>	
Bhur barani	2,091	1,719	0 13 3		<div><div>1</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div>6</div><div>3</div><div>—</div><div>9</div></div>	
Total	21,250	30,600	1 7 0		<div><div>1</div><div>1</div><div>1</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div>263</div><div>3</div><div>8</div><div>2</div><div>—</div><div>275</div></div>	

No 3—TAHSIL KAMA—*contd*

No VI-A—Statement of mafi rents by classes of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CASH RENTS				OWNERS SHARE OF CROP	
Class of soil	Area	Rs	P	Rs	Area	Rs
			Ls & P			
Permanent Chahi hal	713	1 013	3 4 3			13
						13
						13
Temporary Chahi	13	0	3 8 0			
Chahi sabik	237	41	1 9 3			13
Serabi hal						
Barani with serabi sabik and barishai	2 003	3 43	1 7 3			103
						13
						13
						13
Dhur barani	100	103	1 0 3			9
Total	3 244	67.1	1 13 3			131
						69
						321
						—
						510

No 3—TAHSIL KAMA—contd

No VII—Statement showing ownership by tribes and tenures

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tenure	Leading tribes	Number of owners	Number of khewat holdings	Total area	Cultivated	Jama in the past year	Number of tenancy holdings	Number of occupancy tenants	Number of tenants at will
Pattidari perfect	Jat Sisunwar	176	80	4 084 25	4 181 25	4 594			
Pattidari imperfect	Other Jats	226 22	101 10	9 384 694	7 647 558	8 556			
Pattidari Bhayachara perfect	Meo	2 927 347	1 645 130	25 674 8 697	50 365 5 873	57 437			
Pattidari Bhayachara imperfect	Thakurs	732 H 21 M 7	321 13 6	23 057 802 1 6	15 118 744 119	14 626			
Bhayachara perfect	Hindu Gujars	601 14	228 2	24 853 919	16 703 744	13 801			
Bhayachara imperfect	Muhammadan Gujars	25	15	1,798	930	705			
Zamindari Bilguali	Other tribes	823 264	435 174	46 879 5 427	35,178 1 714	38 260			
Zamindari pure	State (Bhurtpur Darbar)	1	12 1	886 48	43	371			
Total		5 456 677	2 807 338	1 91 843 18 688	1 39 885 17 787	133 780	6 900 602	2 692 131	1 946 624

No 3—TAHSIL KAMA—contd

No VIII—Statement No IX, Cattle carts, population, etc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
POPULATION																						
Detail																					REMARKS	
											CULTIVATORS		NON CULTIVATORS		TOTAL							
											Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
	Houses	Ploughs	Oxen	Cows	Male bullocks	Female bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels	Total	Carts	Detail								
Last Settlement	7,561	3,193	6,760	9,636	3,327	708	6,119	416	330		52	27,150	81	Last Settlement	13,333	11,371	6,419	5,778	19,752	17,149		
Now	8,083	13,171	12,233	13,151	6,036	2,183	16,613	1,161	618		30	52,771	702	Now	19,379	16,100	5,998	5,551	24,397	21,711		

Census of 1901 A D

No 3—TAHSIL KAMA—contd

Statement of Realisations and balances—From Sambat 1912 to Sambat 1954—
contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sambat	TOTAL REVENUE		REALIZED		REMISSEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS		BALANCE		JAMA OF RESUMED LANDS		REMARKS
	Revenue	Arrears of previous years	Revenue	Arrears of previous years	Remissions	Reductions	Revenue	Arrears of previous years	Realized	Due	
1926=1869 70	1 09 012	81 427	012	03				81 335			
1927=1870 71	03,773	81,335	93 773	2 303				82 033			
1929=1871 73	1,11,001	82 033	1 11 001	80				81,953			
1929=1872 73	1 17 000	81 953	1 17 901	106	"		38	81,817			
1930=1873 74	1 30,003	81 817	1,23 000	011	"		0 091	81,724			
1931=1874 75	1,37 0 6	89 269	1 37 000	11,060				77 008	"		
1932=1875 76	1,30,103	77,008	1 30,003	0 170				67 833			
1933=1876-77	1 30 003	67 833	1 30 003	8 601		"		69 200			
1934=1877 78	1,00 003	69 200	1,03 030	527			33 017	69 702			
1935=1878 79	1 38,104	91 719	1,02 737	7 171			10 367	81 518			
1936=1879 80	1 38 104	89 915	1,31,704	11,019			0 310	88 806			
1937=1880 81	1 38,104	90 030	87 161	208			50,613	91 937			
1938=1881 82	1,38,104	1 15 500	1 13,814	680			21 290	1 15,000			
1939=1882 83	1,00,940	1 00,260	1,30 708	3 517			210	1,05 713			

No 3—TAHSIL KAMA—*contd**Statement of realisations and balances—From Sambat 1912 to Sambat 1954*
—concl'd

Name of Sambat	From Revenue demand with zabti	From arrears of previous years	From cesses for the current years	Total amount realized	In arrears from Revenue demand
Sambat 1917	1,37,803	3,085	14,131	1,53,019	—
Sambat 1918	1,38,165	6,100	12,191	1,56,456	62 including Rs 60 of resumed mafi
Sambat 1919	1,38,113	4,733	12,663	1,55,509	236 including Rs 100 of resumed mafi
Sambat 1920	1,38,168	6,132	12,690	1,57,990	5 in arrear of resumed mafi
Sambat 1921	1,38,365	6,287	12,703	1,57,355	130 of resumed mafi
Sambat 1922	1,38,079	2,716	12,891	1,53,686	615 not realized (of Agman) Rs 153 were added to cesses as widows pension
Sambat 1923	1,38,710	10,163	12,898	1,61,771	—
Sambat 1924	1,38,727	6,359	12,730	1,57,816	—
Deduction for Kheshi Qazi	165	11	43	229	—
Balance for Sambat 1954	1,33,231	6,311	12,607	1,52,149	—

No. 4 TAHSIL DIG.

No 4-TAISIL DIG

No I—Area Statement

Detail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	CHIAHI												SAIRANA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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																						Total area	Preserve	Baul	Hills	Other	Culturable	Total uncultivated	Other unassessed State property	New fallow	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal	Sabk	Hal

No 4—TAHSIL DIG—contd

No III—Statement of Realisations and Balances—From Sambat 1912 to 1954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
	TOTAL REVENUE		REALIZED		REMISSION OR REDUCTION		IN ARREARS		JAMA OF RESOLVED LAND		
Sambat	Revenue demand	Arrears of previous years	Revenue	Arrears of previous year	Remission	Reduction	Revenue	Arrears of previous years	Realized	Still due	REMARKS
	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.				
St 1912=1955-56	116 639	71,479	114,543				116	71,479			
St 1913=1956-57	1,0,024	72 634	112 142	1 527			8 482	71,107			
St 1914=1957-58	116,310	70,669	107,751	1,235			7 500	78,354			
St 1915=1958-59	118 032	80 919	118 001	1 437			031	81 032			
St 1916=1959-60	110 502	80 013	110 101	2 0,8			401	83 535			
St 1917=1960-61	124 099	89 930	124 690	1,110				8,930			
St 1918=1961-62	127 369	87 503	122 303	1 063				81,103			
St 1919=1962-63	120,294	81 163	123,007	000			2,037	80 107			
St 1920=1963-64	120 003	80 534	121 409	1 050			704	81,445			
St 1921=1964-65	120 299	80 109	120 222	1 399				77,910			
St 1922=1965-66	120 071	77 810	125 071	4,227				73 583			
St 1923=1966-67	127 733	73 583	127,733	500				73 057			
St 1924=1967-68	127 733	73 007	127 533	2,216			200	70,941			
St 1925=1968-69	127 700	71,041	127 071	407			108	70 631			

No 4—TAHSIL DIG—contd

No III—Statement of Realisations and Balances—From Sambat 1912 to Sambat 1951 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sambat	TOTAL REVENUE	ARRAERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS	REALIZED	FROM ARRARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS	REMISSIONS OR REDUCTIONS		IN ARRARS		JAMA OF RESUMED LAND		REMARKS
	Revenue demand	Arrears of previous years	From Revenue	From arrears of previous years	Remission	Reduction	From revenue demand	Arrears of previous years	Realized	Still due	
	Rs		Rs				Rs				
St 1926=1869 70	128,151	70 703	128 0.0	725			1,103	70,037			
St 1927=1870 71	128,150	71 2'0	128,150	67				71 143			
St 1928=18,1 72	140,717	71,142	110,311	312			403	70,820			
St 1929=1872 73	140,816	71 233	110,816	303				70,230			
St 1930=1873 74	155,033	70 030	151 040	513			9-	70,357			
St 1931=1874-75	155,038		155 038	5,0-0				60 1.0			
St 1932=1875 76	155,112	60 150	104 810	10 543			30"	54 937			
St 1933=18,6 77	157 553	55 09	10, 101	600			16	51 519			
St 1934=1877 78	157 449	54 6.6	125 103	1,150			3" 016	03 173			
St 1935=1878 .9	159 535	8 164	130 0.7	4 701			21 593	60 670			
St 1936=1879 80	150 146	102 64	130 971	5 599			14 175	96 609			
St 1937=1880 81	160 18"	110 844	71 9.3	309			80 5"9	10 535			
St 1938=1881 82	161 667	108 064	107 .60	4 197			51 307	101 587			
St 1939=1882 83	136 053	945 59	190 0.2	2 000			10,011	213 689			

No III — Statement of Realisations and Balances—From Sambat 1912 to Sambat 1954—contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sambat	TOTAL REVENUE	ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS	REALIZED	FROM ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS	REMISSION OR REDUCTIONS		IN ARREARS		JAMA OF REVENUE LAND		REMARKS
	Revenue demand Rs	Arrears of previous years	Revenue Rs	From arrears of previous years	Remission	Reduction	From revenue Rs	From arrears of previous years	Realized	Still due	
St 1940=1893 94	137,117	259 900	47 315	664			59 802	259 236			
St 1941=1894-95	137 531	349 038	132 049	34 046			5 482	314 992			
St 1942=1895-96	190 984	390 474	122 736	4 740			7 48	316 734			
St 1943=1896-97	131 588	322 932	116,895	4 054			14 763	318 098			From Sambat 1946 arrears of (Habub) cesses is included in the arrears of previous years
St 1944=1897-98	137 736	333 691	123 046	5 396			15 600	325 905			
St 1945=1898-99	133 980	343 085	128 226	10 411			13 758	343 571			
St 1946=18 9 00	139 839	347 398	127 875	5 393			11 964	341 935			Cesses (Habub) 7 603
St 1947=1899 91	130 414	361 501	120 837	3 524			9 577	357 977	602	297	512
St 1948=1891 93	130 415	368 293	196 462	9 579			3 953	368 714	2 590	46	331
St 1949=1892 93	130 415	363 044	126 667	9 670			3 608	363 465	5 091	66	146
St 1950=1893 94	130 415	357 555	129 558	8 3 1			557	348 964	4 101	83	70
St 1951=1894 95	130 415	349 974	129 107	8 323			1 009	341 651	4 912	6	14
St 1952=1895 96	120 415	342 759	130 721	3 629			91	339 160	3 737	1 390	34
St 1953=1896-97	130 415	340 617	121 515	3 629			8 500	338 953	4 756	132	419
St 1954=1897 98	130 415	346 459	127 501	1 507			2 614	325 132	6 6 3	20	2

No 4—TAHSIL DIG—contd

No III—Statement of Realisation and Balances—From Sambat 1912 to Sambat 1954—contd

Name of Sambat	From Revenue demand with Zabti	Arrears of previous years	Cesses and Sawai for the current year	Total amount Realized	REMARKS
St 1947=1890-01	121,439	9 674	15 437	140 400	
St 1948=1891-02	129,283	9 570	12,778	151 639	
St 1949=1892-03	131,828	9,579	15 212	156 619	
St 1950=1893-04	133,659	8,321	15 334	157 313	
St 1951=1894-05	134,310	8,323	14,303	156 945	
St 1952=1895-06	134 097	3 629	14 287	152 013	
St 1953=1896-07	128 301	3 679	13,032	143 562	
	133 414	21,307	14 701	169 51	
		67 592	"	" "	

No 4--TAHSIL DIG--contd

No IV--Statement of sales and mortgages up to date

A B--Khalsa shown with black and mafe with red ink

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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FROM 1855 TO 1890

FROM 1890 UP TO DATE

Detail	MORTGAGES			SALES			PRICE IN RUPEES			RATE PER BIGAN			MORTGAGES			SALES			PRICE IN RUPEES			RATE PER BIGAN			REMARKS
	Cultivat ed	Uncultivat ed		Cultivat ed	Uncultivat ed		Mortgages	Sales		Mortgages	Sales		Cultivat ed	Uncultivat ed		Mortgages	Sales		Mortgages	Sales					
To Zamindars	3,537	1,552	2,711	2,231	17,037	0 0	6,239	0 0	3 8 3	1 10 9	1,637	238	434	518	11 128	0 0	1,416	0 0	5 12 6	1 8 3					
	1,615	66		1	13 600	0 0	25	0 0	7 15 3	25 0 0	1,647	60		10 203	0 0			6 8 9							
	1,370	23			705	0 0			0 8 0		53			2 182	0 0			37 7 0							
To non agri cultarists	579	193	2,521	1,055	4,750	0 0	11,218	0 0	4 7 0	2 8 0	800	125	401	574	2,594	0 0	2,127	0 0	6 1 6	2 0 0					
	555	12			2,392	0 0			4 3 6		165	11		673	0 0			3 2 9							
	107	80			60	0 0			0 7 0		7			200	0 0			28 9 8							
Total	4,436	1,745	5,265	4,186	22,693	0 0	19,506	0 0	3 1 0	2 1 0	1,937	363	925	1,092	13,722	0 0	3,573	0 0	5 13 6	1 12 3					
	2,170	109		1	15,992	0 0	25	0 0	7 3 3	25 0 0	2,032	71		10 910	0 0			7 1 0							
	1,477	53			765	0 0			0 8 0		65			2 382	0 0			36 10 2							

No 4 TAHSIL DIG—contd

No VI—Statement showing rents by classes of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CASH RENT				OWNERS SHARE OF CROP		
Details	Area	Rent	Rate per bigah	Kamin's share of crop	Share	Area	REMARKS
			Rs A P				
Permanent Chahi hal	Khalsa	3 739	7,215	1 14 9	8 per cent	(25)½	Banjar Rs Area 407 1 033
	Chauth	1 233	2 288	1 14 6	8 per cent.	(½)	3.6
	Total ..	4 971	9,503			½	310 132 634
Temporary Chahi hal	Khalsa	201	236	1 2 6			
	Chauth	122	223	1 14 0			
	Total	323	459				
Chahi sabik	Khalsa	1,014	1 531	1 8 3			
	Chauth	288	405	1 8 3			
	Total ..	1,302	1,936				
Serabi sabik	Khalsa						
	Chauth						
	Total						
Barani with serabi sabit and barishi.	Khalsa	14 846	19 836	1 4 6			
	Chauth	6 450	5 955	0 14 0			
	Total	21 296	24 791				
Bhur Barani	Khalsa	1 016	530	0 8 3			
	Chauth	457	301	0 10 6			
	Total ..	1,473	831				
Total	Khalsa	20 819	28 318	1 5 9		½	14
	Chauth	8 519	9 171	1 1 3		½	3.6
							310

No 4—TAHSIL DIG--contd.

No VI-A—Statement of Mafi rates by classes of Soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Classes of Soils	CASH RENTS			hamin a share of crops	OWNERS SHARE OF CROPS		REMARKS
	Area	Rent	Rate per bhah		Share	Area	
			Rs A P				
Permanent Chahi hal	1 61 1	2 330	1 7 3		1	2	Banjar Islimmar Ls. Area. 93 300
	1 633	6 600	1 0 0	8	1	17	Banjar Maf Ls. Area. 8 10
				per cent	1	13	
Temporary Chahi hal	250	112	0 8 0				
	621	61	1 0 0				
Chahi sabik	292	217	0 12 6				
	2 331	2 921	1 1 0				
Serabi							
Barani with serabi sabik and barishi,	4,015	2 635	0 10 0				
	17,711	17,191	0 15 6				
Bhur barani	96	43	0 7 3				
	272	212	0 12 3				
Total	6,297	5 112	0 13 0		1	2	
	25,031	27 037	1 1 3	8 per cent	1	17	
					1	13	
						29	

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Leading tribes	Number of owners	Number of holdings	Total area	Cultivated	Jama in the past year	Number of tenancy holding	Number of occupancy tenants	Number of tenants at will	Remarks
at Sinsinwar	Khalsa Chauth	517	173	21 670	16 130	14 481			
		3 094	985	53 300	10 851	14 100			
	Total	3 601	1 169	74 970	57 011	32 581			
	Istimrar Maif	777	109	13 681	10 770	19 7			
	3 121	1 161	34 917	30 000					
Total	7,499	2,488	123 723	93 400	34 508				
Other Jats	Khalsa Chauth	403	96	10 483	7 401	7 9 0			
		101	69	3 009	1 343	1 933			
	Total	504	165	13 492	9 944	9 223			
	Istimrar Chauth	5	2	74	68	17			
	155	65	1 8 0	1 853					
Total	7-1	23+	15 366	11,145	9 940				
Chakurs	Khalsa Chauth	569	216	31 739	17 774	23 753			
		3	1	143	93	10			
	Total	571	217	31 882	17 867	23 823			
	Khalsa Chauth	36	17	242	182				
Total	607	234	3 124	18 049	23 823				
Meos	Khalsa Chauth	719	354	20 595	14 170	13 133			
	Total	719	354	20 595	14 170	13 133			
	Istimrar Maif	2	2	32	32				
	Total	7-1	356	20 930	14 02	13 433			
Guajars	Khalsa Chauth	1 90	337	61 183	36,919	37 34			
		22	7	246	191	53			
	Total	1 302	340	61 429	37,010	37 317			
	Istimrar Chauth	6	2	174	161	26			
	74	23	7 950	4 841					
Total	1 400	365	72 593	47 012	37,343				
Khanzadas	Khalsa Chauth	211	100	6 218	4 002	3 197			
	Total	211	100	6 218	4 072	3 197			
	Istimrar Maif								
	Total	211	170	6 218	4 072	3 197			
Others	Khalsa Chauth	1 600	793	31 534	18 698	19 449			
		124	41	1 19	1 750	900			
	Total	1 128	834	33 603	20 400	20 379			
	Istimrar Maif	57	18	598	506	83			
	548	260	8 777	6 112					
Total	1 133	1 118	42 958	27 124	20 453				
State (Bhartpur Durbar)	Khalsa Chauth			12 110	33	44			
				102					
	Total			12 110	33	44			
	Istimrar Maif			573					
Total			17 000	33	44				
Total	Khalsa Chauth	4 783	2 163	194 795	116 145	114 561	6 644	1 024	6 16
		3 293	1,103	59 99	45 223	20 450	2 202	322	2 54
	Total	8 106	3 266	254 794	162,968	134 997	9 006	1,230	9 00
	Istimrar Maif	845	191	15 600	11 114	2 003	379	8	3 31
	3 630	1,523	53 705	43 530		2 283	7		
Total	12 467	4 477	327 602	214,927	137 003	11 654	1,238	13 02	

No 4--TAHSIL DIG--concd

No IX --Statement showing details of wells and Chahi area--See Statement I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
CHAIR OF MASONRY WELLS												CHAIR OF KACHA WELLS--DHENS AND DHENKALIS											
Detail	Now			Now			Last Settlement			Last Settlement			Now			Now			Dhens Dhankalis at work			Remarks	
	Last Settlement	Sable	Hal	Last Settlement	Hal	Sable	Temporary	Working	Lao	Out of working	Working since last settlement	Old wells restored	New wells sunk	Now		Out of working	Under construction	Permanent	Temporary				
														Permanent	Temporary								
																				Wells	Now working		
Khalna	11,401	3,834	1,430	4,647	4,133	1,403	781	2,562	618½	688	107	432½	63	47	601½	769*	87	15	341			115	31	4
Chauth	"	6,168	1,401	5,663	2,534	2,059	1,135	318	440	2*3½	384	40	24½	25	20	223	300½	38	2	90½	0	0	0
Total		17,679	5,275	6,093	7,181	6,796	2,538	1,099	3,031	792	1,072	17	731	77	67	884½	1,100½	125	17	545	115	40	4
Isthar		14	370	1,703	113	631	275	312	111	78	103	6	77	7	2	83½	106½			77	0	6	0
Mud			1,623	4,863		2,272	1,411	833	763	230	310	46	211	31	5	240½	329	32	2	200	30	42	28
Total		17,693	7,684	13,610	7,291	9,650	4,254	2,214	3,906	1,106	1,491	100	1,010	116	74	1,208	1,435	157	10	822	151	68	32

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A

Monthly rainfall Statement for last twelve years

Name of months	Tahsils	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1899 00	Total for four years	Average for four years	1890 01	1901 02	1892 03	1893 04	1901 05	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Total for eight years	Average for eight years	Total for twelve years	Average for twelve years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APRIL	Gopalgarh												80				80	80	80	07
	Pahari												40		90		10	80	80	07
	Kama				30	30	10		3 60				11			3 64	15	3 94	33	
	Dig				40	40	07	03	15				63	20		1 04	13	1 11	12	
MAY	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari			20	1 10	1 30	30		30	72	1					2	1 06	21	1 03	11
	Kama				20	20	03		1 00	60			1 24		03	03	2 80	36	4 10	35
	Dig	03		20	90	1 16	8		03	42	75	18			56	2 1	23	2 11	20	0
JUNE	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari	3 60		15		4 03	1 01			2 19	3 21	3 63		87	1 89	13 67	1 71	17 72	1 49	
	Kama	4 40	11	10 30	1 83	16 06	4 16	5 00	1 29	1 19	1 23	2 03	2 88	36	19	11 09	1 84	30 93	2 58	
	Dig	2 83	1 03		30	4 30	1 07	5 23	3 10	3 00	84	6 39	3 40	34	1 89	21 09	3 06	28 82	2 40	
JULY	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari	1 10	04	4 00	5 80	14 84	3 71	7 53	2 30	4 67	17 59	8 04	4 00	9 2	9 2	63 69	7 08	78 53	6 50	
	Kama	13 14	13 00	1 50	8 00	19 64	12 11	11 00	7 00	8 00	18 6	5 67	5 50	5 10	8 03	60 00	5 2	119 61	9 04	
	Dig	12 03	14 00	8 70	3 60	30 55	9 00	20 00	1 0	4 9	17 01	6 23	10 81	12 60	6 00	81 60	10 58	124 51	10 37	
AUGUST	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari	3 20	11 00	4 30	13 70	32 50	8 29	8 00	3 90	10 61	6 47	12 63	9 53	1 31	7 09	63 63	7 03	86 39	8 03	
	Kama	7 20	15 00	8 00	20 60	51 40	12 83	3 00	10 23	0 50	1 36	10 00	8 01	6 57	5 07	58 78	7 31	110 19	9 18	
	Dig	3 40	9 00	11 30	13 50	33 00	9 50	3 00	0 83	5 33	4 93	1 9	7 99	3 83	1 30	65 45	7 31	90 76	8 00	
SEPTEMBER	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari	9 20	13 90	1 78	20 00	49 10	1 10	4 03	10 10	11 63	3 73	11 63	7 61	5 0	8 53	66 13	8 30	111 53	9 07	
	Kama	1 70	10 40	4 80		23 00	6 47	1 00	5 83	6 00	6 00	9 04	15	17	1 00	33 93	4 24	50 83	4 99	
	Dig	3 00	2 00	00		5 00	1 41	3 00	9 11	8 49	6 43	6 77	13	83	90	33 42	4 80	41 03	3 67	
TOTAL SIX MONTHS	Gopalgarh																			
	Pahari	12 00	31 01	14 15	10 60	77 50	19 10	17 33	15 33	21 78	31 49	33 30	16 30	15 10	0 53	17 34	2 15	254 93	21 03	
	Kama	29 71	30 87	32 60	31 53	124 00	31 16	23 10	9 06	2 07	30 53	26 82	16 01	13 43	15 63	15 16	3 11	309 81	25 87	
	Dig	2 10	20 18	25 00	18 20	91 45	2 50	3 00	21 03	10 17	3 03	1 78	07	11 83	14 34	20 16	25 40	29 64	21 61	

APPENDIX B. Prices.

APPENDIX B -- Prices

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX-C.

(GOPALGARH)

Produce Estimate

Description	Rabi										Kharif									
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Goya (Wheat and barley mixed)	Beng Gochini (Wheat &c mixed)	Oilseed	Tobacco	Other crops	Total	Cotton	Rajra	Jwar	Sesame	Muslin	Sugarcane and Rice	Tobacco	Other Kharif	Gwar Char	Total	
Chahs Hal																				
Area	2,488	5,681	27	74	184	167	383	332	0,326	478	101	48	25	6	1 autoreanc	3	293	53	1,073	
Produce per biga	8 maunds	9 maunds	7 maunds	8 maunds	6 maunds	2½				4 maunds	5 maunds	4 maunds	2 maunds	2½						
Produce in maunds	19,904	51,129	189	592	1,104	393				1,912	805	192	60	15						
Rate	21 sers	29	30	26	26	1½	30 per biga	12 per biga		11 sers	26 sers	30 sers	11 sers	25 sers	20 per biga	30 per biga	10 per biga			
Price	Rs 37,912	70 5/3	262	911	1,698	1,123	11,400	9,084	127,893	6 5/3	1,238	256	182	24	20	90	2,480		11,743	
Chahs lands (Juswar Sarab)																				
Area										5	100	7	31				21	12	179	
Produce per biga										3 maunds	4 maunds	4 maunds	2 maunds							
Produce in maunds										15 maunds	400	28	62							
Rate										11 sers	26 sers	30 sers	11 sers				10 per biga			
Price	Rs									51	615	37	225				240		1,171	
Chahs land (Juswar Barani)																				
Area										41	398	21	61				3	70	593	
Produce per biga										3 maunds	3 maunds	4 maund	2 maunds							
Produce in maunds										12½	1,161	100	130							
Rate										11 sers	26 sers	30 sers	11 sers				10 per biga			
Price	Rs									11	1,791	133	473				30		2,874	
Chahs Sbig (Juswar Barani)																				
Area	7	202	182		431	216		4	1,012	3 1	1 15	261	61	5			17	293	2,226	
Produce per biga	4 maunds	4 maunds	1 maunds	4 maunds	5 maunds	2 maunds				3 maunds	3	4	2	2½						
Produce in maunds	28	808	723	2,155	2,155	432				663	3,450	1,450	130	20						
Rate	21 sers	29 sers	30 sers	26 sers	26 sers	11 sers	30 per biga	12 per biga		11	26	30	11	25			10			
Price	Rs 53	1,114	971	3,315	3,315	1,931	48		6,730	8,602	5,317	1,911	473	31			1 0		11,435	
Sarab Hal																				
Area	17 1/4	5,609	2,032	520	10,384	2,742		670	46,105	1,591	3,413	6,010	1,355	72	1 1/2	3,127	303	2,602	21,610	
Produce per biga	6	7	7	6	6	2½				3	4	4	2	2½						
Produce in maunds	104,001	39,263	18,774	3,160	98,301	6,850				4,752	13,893	35,640	2,410	180						
Rate	21 sers	29 sers	30 sers	26	26	11		12 per biga		11 sers	26 sers	30	11	25			(10 per biga)			
Price	Rs 109,817	51,160	25,032	4,810	151,237	19,556	8,148		462,822	17,380	21,372	47,570	9,850	288			3,910		162,864	

APPENDIX C.--contd

Produce Estimate--contd]

Description	Rabi										Kharif								Total
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Gojar	Bejar Gochui	Oilseed	Tobacco	Other Crops	Total	Cotton	Bayra	Jwar	Sesame	Nasina	Ugarcase	Tobacco	Other Crops	Gwar Chari	
Rs	14	1 015	2 008	300	5 700	701	32	10 250	2 131	6 000	15 759	2 100	170	203	4 200	30 922			
	5 maunds	5 maunds	5 maunds	5	5	2½			3 maunds		4	2	2½						
	710	5 070	11 140	1 830	28 030	1 903			6 393	18 700	63 036	4 000	419						
	21 per	20 per	30 per	20	20	1½	12 per biga		11 per	20	30	11	20			10 per biga			
Rs	1 302	7 000	14 853	2 815	43 802	5 437	38½	70 733	23 247	29 810	84 019	15 773	717	2 030		151 901			
Rs	10	33½	3 013	12	1,798	600	123	6 706	1 756	22 450	11 107	747	642	110	7 171	44 333			
	4	4	1	4	5	2			3 maunds	3	4	2	2½						
	61	1 336	15 602	48	8 090	1 200			5 308	67 410	40 089	1,101	1 305						
	21 per	20 per	30 per	20	20	1½	12 per biga		11 per	20	30	11	25			10 per biga			
Rs	122	1 843	20 800	71	13 831	8 100	1 000	41,674	10 184	103 754	61 317	5 133	2,163	1 100		103 256			
Rs	60	187	2	2	80	188	1	258	314	8,000	201	10	310	11	1 916	11 009			
	4 maunds	4	4	4	5	2			3 maunds	2½	4	1	1½						
	210	719	8	400	300	300			912	21,673	10 114	10	409						
	20 per	30	20	20	20	1½	12 per biga		11 per	20	30	11	20			10			
Rs	331	697	12	615	1 071	1 071	12	3 011	3 120	33 319	1 332	69	700	110		39 105			
Total	131 907					31 833		717 803					3 805			576 639			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
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Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
Deduct 5 per cent of the net price of barley and oilseed, after making the deduction of kharab																			
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Showing Produce estimate

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Appendix C

Showing Produce estimate—contd

[illegible]

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS

A

Ajhar	Basket work of twigs
Amin	Temporary surveyors appointed during settlement
Asarh or Har	Fourth month of the Hindus = 10th June—10th July

B

Bachh or Dhalbachh	Method of distributing revenue
Badi	(Days of the waxing moon), 1st half of a Hindu month
Baisakh	Second month of the Hindus = 11th April—10th May
Bajra	Spiked millet
Band	Irrigation dam
Bangar	Uplying land dependent on rainfall
Bandul	(A gun) Number of matchlockmen required by the State from Inam and Chauth estates
Barani	Dry, unirrigated land dependent on rain
Birha	Assessment of excess area
Batai	Weighment of the gathered grain Rent in kind
Batta	Travelling or other allowance
Bajra	Grain and barley mixed
Bhrit or Nazar	A present or offering from inferior to superior
Bhayachari or Gol Kibzawar	Land held by possession without reference to shares
Bhumiyas	Hereditary owners of soil
Bhur	Sandy land
Bhusa	Straw, made of the crushed stalks of wheat, barley, etc., plants
Bigha	A measure of land in Bhartpur = $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre
Biswas	Shares into which an estate is divided
Biswadar	Owner of a share in an estate
Borahs	Money lenders
Brij	The tract associated with the youth of the god Krishna

C

Chahi	Well irrigated land
„ Mustaqil	Land irrigated by <i>pukka</i> or permanent <i>kacha</i> wells
„ Gair Mustaqil	Land irrigated by <i>kacha</i> and temporary <i>dhers</i> and <i>dhenkils</i> , or irrigated from masonry wells
Chitkar	Service
Chamar	Village menials who do the rough work
Chanda	Contribution or present to some religious institution
Chappati or roti	A thin cake of unleavened bread
Charri	Jowar sown close and used only for fodder purposes
Charsa	Leathern bucket used for well irrigation
Chauth	A form of tenure in which the landholder pay one-fourth of the assets to the State, and also renders military service
Chaudhryat or Nani ar	A maintenance grant
Chick	A kind of screen
Chitta	A rough draft

D

Dahri	Naturally flooded land
„ barishi	Area benefitted by hill drainage, but not inundated
„ Hal or Maujuda	Land ordinarily flooded and actually inundated within the last 5 years
„ Sabika	Land now and then inundated, but not within the last 5 years.
Dal	A kind of pulse cooked for eating with <i>chappati</i> .
Dami	Patwar cess
Dang	The wild hilly tract in the south of Bharatpur
Darbar	Administration of a Native State
Daschra	A Hindu festival in <i>Asuj</i> or October
Dauran Makaddima	While the case is pending
Dewan	A Minister of State
Dhalbachh	Method of distributing revenue
Dhenkhis	Small and temporary, <i>kucha</i> well which lasts only one harvest
Dher (<i>kacha</i> wells)	Well temporary, made without masonry
Dhol Dhanka	Marriage fees

F

Faujdar	.. (A magistrate or a military officer), a caste of Jats in Bharatpur
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G

Gair Hazri	. Absence from service or duty—in Bharatpur it also means the penalty for absence
Gandar	Thatching grass—grows in low marshy lands (Khas khas is the root of this grass)
Gawar (Guar)	. A coarse grain grown for fodder
Ghi	... Clarified butter
Gochmi	. Wheat and gram mixed
Gojra	Wheat and barley mixed
Gol	Never regularly partitioned, joint
Got	Lineage, the subtribe
Gur	Unrefined sugar
Gurwari	Cylinder of wood for lining in the well

H

Hakk Mahlana	Profit rent
Hakk Mukadami	A percentage by the State to Lambardars on the revenue paid in by them
Hakk Zamindari	. Margin of profit left to the owners by the State
Halat Dehi	Assessment notes
Ham Jaddis	Male cognates

I

Inam	A grant in recognition of service—in Bharatpur Military Service
Inkarnama	A written relinquishment of rights
Istamarar	Land permanently settled
Iwaz Khidmat	Commutation for service

J

Jadid	New fallow land
Jagir	Assignment of land revenue
Jagirdar	One who holds a <i>jagir</i>
Jama	Land revenue assessment
Jamabandi ...	Accounts of the revenue Record of rights and liabilities
Jamā Dhaul	Assessment return
Jama Wasil Baqi	Realisation and balance
Jawansa	A thorny shrub or thistle
Jawar	Great-millet (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i>)
Jhil	A lake or marsh
Jinswar	Crop statement

K

Kacha Jamabandi	A rough statement of rent
Kadam landi .	A grove sacred to Krishna
Kadim	Culturable land
Kammal	A blanket
Kunkut	Appraisement of the standing corn
Kansa	In Bhartpur a maintenance grant
Karbi	The stalk of wheat, barley, etc., plants
Katak	8th Hindu month=10th October to 10th November
Khalsa	Revenue realised by State as opposed to revenue due to assignees
Kham Tahsil	Direct management of estates by Tahsil
Khara or Kara	Bitter (water)
Kharaba	Crops failed
Kharif	The autumn harvest
Khasra	A register of fields
Khatam	A register of cultivating holdings
Khewat	A register of proprietary holdings

L

Lag	A cess, a rate
Lakh	One hundred thousand (rupees)
Lambardar	A village headman
Lohar .	A blacksmith

M

Mafi	Assignment of land revenue
Mafidar	Holder of a Mafi
Maghar or Mangsar	9th month of the Hindus=10th November—10th December
Malba	Contribution or cess for defraying village expenses
Malik	A proprietor
Malmala .	Brackish (water)
Man .	A measure of weight=82½ lbs
Masina	Moth or mung mixed with <i>jawar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , <i>til</i> , etc
Maurusi ...	Hereditary
Meos	A tribe of Musalman landholders
Mewat ...	The country of Meos

Milan Raqba	Comparative area statement
Moth	A pulse (<i>phaseolus acutifolius</i>)
Mujrai	Lambardari dues
Mung	A pulse (<i>phaseolus mungo</i>)
Munsarim	An official who supervises Patwari's work

N

Nadi	A stream or channel
Nala	A drainage line or channel of a river
Nanga	Said of a well when there is no lining at all
Nazarana	Sums paid by revenue assignees to the State in recognition of their grant
Neotta	Marriage offerings
Nikah	Mohomedan rites of marriage
Nikasi	Net assets

P

Pala	Dwarf ber used for fodder
Panchayat	A body of arbitrators
Pargana	A revenue sub-division
Pattidari	Land held by shares, ancestral or customary
Patwari	Village accountant
Poh	10th month of the Hindus=10th December—10th January
Pulā or Sarlanda	A shelve, a high jungle grass—when green used as a fodder, but when dry used for thatching, matting, etc
Pun Arth	A charitable grant

R

Rabi	Spring harvest
Rund	Fuel and fodder reserve belonging to the State

S

Sadar Munsarim	An official who supervises Munsarim's work
Sairaba	Land irrigated or inundated
Shajra Nasb	A geneological tree
Shamilat	Common land of a village
Sardar	A noble, a man of high family
Sarson (Sarshaf or Tara Mira)	An oil seed
Sawan	5th Hindu month=10th July—10th August
Ser	A measure of weight = 2 lbs (40 sers make a maund or <i>man</i>)
Shora	A saline excrecence in the soil
Singhara	Water nut
Sola Kothri	16 houses—allied to ruling family of Bhartpur, being all descended from Badan Singh, the founder of the State

T

Takavi	An advance by the State for agricultural purposes
Talukdari	Superior proprietorship of land (villages)
Tarkhan	A carpenter
Tatti	A matted shutter made of <i>khasphas</i> used in summer
Thakur	A general name for Rajput landholders
Til	An oil seed (<i>sesamum orientale</i>)

U

Urd . . . A kind of vetch.

W

Wajib-ul arz . . . Village administration paper

Z

Zabt Lagan . . . Cash rent
 Zamindar . . . A landholder
 Zamindari, Biliymal or Golijmal Land held by a body of owners
 „ Khals . . . Land held by a single owner
 Zannana A harem

No 124-C, dated Camp, the ^{1st}/_{7th} January 1899

From—A H T MARTINDALE, Esq, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

In continuation of the correspondence ending with Sir Robert Crosthwaite's letter No 3261-G, dated July 24th, 1897, I have now the honour to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, showing the progress made in the settlement operations now being conducted in the Bhartpur State

1 Letter No 390 A—B, dated 7th October 1898, from the Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bhartpur

2 Assessment Report (printed) of Tehsils Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, and Dig by M. E O'Dwyer, Esq ICS

3 Letter No 4336 G, dated ^{1st}/_{4th} November 1898 (with one enclosure), from Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States

2 Until 1895, when Government found it necessary to assume the direct administration of the State, no regular revenue settlement had ever been concluded in Bhartpur. The operations initiated with that object by Sir Henry Lawrence were interrupted by the mutiny of 1857, and were never subsequently carried to a successful conclusion. Several summary settlements were, indeed, effected with the invariable result of a considerable enhancement of rents, but no systematic attempt was made by the officials entrusted with the work to define the rights of land-holders and cultivators or to distribute the revenue over holdings. Thus the cultivator was denied the advantage of a fixed revenue demand, while the assessment imposed on him was too frequently excessive. This policy, the effects of which are fully described in Mr O'Dwyer's Report, was as disastrous to the State as to the *rayat*, and has resulted in a vast accumulation of arrears, estimated at nearly 60 lakhs of rupees. The subject was one of the first to claim attention from the local administration in 1895, and it was then decided with the approval of the Government of India to undertake a regular revenue settlement, the first stage of which, commenced by Mr E G. Colvin, has now been brought to a successful conclusion by Mr O'Dwyer.

3 Captain Daly's letters No 1949-I A., dated 17th June 1896, and No 43-I A, dated 5th January 1897, embodied the instructions of the Government of India regarding the general lines upon which settlement operations should be conducted simultaneously in the States of Alwar and Bhartpur. The progress made by Mr O'Dwyer in Alwar was reported at some length in my letter No 3189, dated 25th August 1898, to your address, and the orders of Government on his proposals were communicated in your letter No 2598, dated 26th September 1898. The points having reference to the Bhartpur State, which were specially emphasized in your office letters cited above, were —

- (1) the advisability of employing, as far as possible, the agency of local officers in the work of resurvey and settlement,
- (2) the desirability of increasing the size of the Patwaris' circles and reducing the number of the Patwaris, giving them at the same time enhanced remuneration,
- (3) the necessity of making early arrangements for the maintenance of the land record and the consequent need that the re-organization and instruction of the Kanungo staff should proceed simultaneously with the introduction of the Patwari reforms,
- (4) the expediency of employing the Punjab method of estimates in calculating the revised assessment,
- (5) the superior advantages of a twenty years' settlement to one of shorter duration. Mr O'Dwyer's report shows that these instructions have been closely followed. Local officers have been employed for the most part, though for purposes of supervision and training it was found necessary to import a certain number of trained officials from the Punjab, a course which was the more necessary as Punjab methods were to be followed. At

present there are 577 Patwaris in the employ of the State and this number it is proposed to reduce to 450. Suitable arrangements have also been made for the reorganization of the Kanungo Agency and the maintenance of the record. The term of settlement proposed by Mr O'Dwyer is twenty years.

4. The settlement operations which were commenced by Mr. Colvin in both States in November 1896 continued under his direct control until his transfer in July 1897, when Mr M. F. O'Dwyer, I O S, was appointed to succeed him. He adopted Mr. Colvin's plan of confining the settlement work in the first instance to the four northern *tehsils* which are the richest and most prosperous of the twelve into which the Bhartpur State is divided, and in his present report which has reference chiefly to them, he submits his revised rates for the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, Dig

5 In paragraph 2 of his Introductory Chapter which contains an admirable summary of the revenue history of the State prior to the commencement of the current operations, Mr O'Dwyer notes the radical points involved in present settlement, namely —

- (1) the status of the zamindars in relation to the State ;
- (2) the status of tenants in relation to their landlords, and
- (3) the probable results of re-assessment.

6. The first of these questions is discussed by Mr. O'Dwyer in paragraphs 31 to 38 of his Introduction. His final conclusion, which, after full consideration and discussion, has the concurrence of the State Council and the Political Agent, is that "while the superior and final rights of ownership rest in the State, the zamindars also hold a proprietary right (*hakk malikana*) which they are entitled to possess as long as they pay the State demand, which is heritable by their heirs according to the ordinary law or custom of inheritance, but which cannot be alienated by them by sale, purchase, or gift, without the consent of the State, and even with that consent cannot be alienated to others than (1) their male agnates (*hamjadils*), or (2) other agriculturist members of the same village community, or (3) in special cases, other agriculturist members of the same tribe or *got*." As the Settlement Commissioner remarks, this definition, while reserving the superior property of the State, and restricting alienation to outsiders, places the position of the zamindars on a clear and sound basis.

7. The connected question of tenant right has similarly been decided on a basis calculated materially to improve the position of the tenant. The Settlement Commissioner argues that the fact that tenants with occupancy rights were not recorded hitherto is no valid argument against their possessing the status claimed, and in agreement with the Council and the Political Agent, it has accordingly been decided to concede occupancy rights to those tenants—

- (a) who themselves or through their ancestors were entered as occupancy, or old tenants in the settlement records of 1857 or of 1890,
- (b) whose claims are now admitted by the owners;
- (c) who can establish their claims by proving twelve years' continuous occupation of the land without a written lease (*patta*) and paying at the same rates as the owners.

There can, I think, be no question as to the justice and expediency of the decision arrived at on both of these important preliminary points, and I have the honour to express the hope that the conclusions of the State Council and of the Political Agent based upon the Settlement Commissioner's enquiries regarding them, may have the approval of the Government of India.

8 Mr. O'Dwyer's proposals as regards re-assessment are contained in Chapter IX of his report. The total demand for the four *tehsils* according to the revised rates, now suggested aggregates Rs. 7,28,000, while the net increase amounts to Rs. 75,721, or 11.5 per cent. on the present total demand excluding local rates and Patwar cess.

A table showing the distribution of the proposed demand over the four *tehsils* and comparing the incidence on cultivation of the proposed assessment with that now in force is given in paragraph 168 of the report, and is extracted below for facility of reference —

<i>Tehsils</i>	Total demand	INCIDENCE ON CULTIVATION		Incidence of last settlement per <i>bigha</i>
		Per acre	Per <i>bigha</i>	
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Gopalgarh	2,80,000	4 0 10	1 10 11	1 10 3
Pahari	1,38 000	3 1 0	1 3 8	1 3 2
Kama	1,57,000	2 13 0	1 2 0	1 1 3
Dig { Khalsa	1,80,000	2 13 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
{ Chauth	23,000	1 4 4	0 8 2	0 8 0
TOTAL	7,28,000	3 1 7	1 3 10	1 4 7

9 These rates, which have evidently been drawn up with great care, have received the approval of the Council and the Political Agent, and I would accordingly recommend them for the sanction of the Government of India. Mr. O'Dwyer favours their immediate introduction but the Council and the Political Agent would defer this measure until the *kharrif* crops of Sambat 1956 have been harvested (November 1899 A D) The new rates will undoubtedly secure a fairer distribution of the revenue demand, while the increase of revenue is a matter of some importance to the Darbar The Council offer no reasons for deferring their introduction I would, therefore, suggest that, if they be approved, Mr O'Dwyer may be authorized to announce them at once so as to allow of their introduction, if practicable, with the first instalment of revenue payable after the forthcoming *rabri* harvest, namely about April 1899.

10 O'Dwyer is not prepared at present to make any definite forecast of the results of re-assessment of the remaining eight *tehsils* But his enquiries lead him to the opinion that while there may be a small enhancement of revenue in the four central *tehsils*, it will be more than outweighed by the reduction which will probably be found necessary in the remaining four *tehsils* in the south of the State

11 With respect to the currency of the new settlement, I would recommend that, in accordance with the view explained in your office letter No. 43-I A, dated 5th January 1897, cited above, the term should be for twenty years as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner, the Council, and the Political Agent, Mr O'Dwyer, shows that there have been no less than eight re-assessments of revenue in forty-three years, and his opinion that a rest is desirable both in the interests of the people and the State appears to be beyond dispute.

12. A reference has already been made in the second paragraph of this letter to the arrears of revenue which have accumulated under an inefficient administration Exact information is not forthcoming as to the precise total, but it was estimated, up to the 15th February 1897, to amount to no less than Rs 59,55,42½ Of this sum it is proposed to remit altogether all such arrears as accrued prior to the assessment of 1890-91, and of the balance which approaches eight lakhs of rupees, to recover only such portion as appears justified by circumstances and enquiry. This proposal, which is moderate and practical, is supported both by the Council and the Political Agent, and I trust that it will be accepted by the Government of India

13 The remaining points of importance upon which the Settlement Commissioner desires orders and which are summarized in paragraph 194 of his report are —

- (1) the abolition of separate miscellaneous cesses and their inclusion in the new demand,

- (ii) the introduction of the new rates of *malba* (percentage on the revenue levied for village expenses and administered by the *lam-bardais*),
- (iii) the change in the dates of the payment of revenue instalments, and
- (iv) the disposal of certain questions relating to revenue-free grants in communication with the Darbar

As regards the first and second of these points, the Council and the Political Agent are in accord with the views of the Settlement Commissioner, who, in the interests of the zamindars, proposes to include all miscellaneous cesses in the total revenue demand and to introduce uniform rates for the *malba* or village *sham'at* cess. I see no reason to differ from their view. The Council, however, for the reasons given in their *rubkar* of 29th October 1898, a translation of which accompanies this letter, entertain doubts regarding the treatment, suggested by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraphs 164 and 165 of his report, of lands flooded or occasionally flooded by making the water assessment fixed instead of fluctuating according to the circumstances of the season. They express their willingness to fall in with the Settlement Commissioner's proposals, if on reconsideration he adheres to them, but evidently desire that the subject should receive further discussion. The Political Agent also shares their view to some extent. I propose to take the point up on my approaching visit to Bhartpur, where I shall have an opportunity of meeting Mr. O'Dwyer and the Members of Council.

14 The question of the dates when the instalments of revenue should be paid, is also one on which there is a difference of opinion. The new date proposed for the payment of the *rabi* demand by the Settlement Commissioner, namely, the 15th May, instead of the 25th April and 25th May, appears to me to be more suitable than those obtaining at present. But the Political Agent, Major Herbert, with whom I have discussed this point, informs me that the circumstances of the *tehsils* and the characteristics of the people in the north and south of the State vary so widely that there are strong arguments in favour of the current arrangement. It may be found that a uniform date may not be desirable for the entire State. I would prefer to leave this question open until Mr. O'Dwyer has carried his operations and enquiries further.

15 There remains the important question whether those estates that are held upon *mafi* tenure or in *nam* or *jagir* should be included in the scope of the settlement operations. In Alwar, where the area thus held amounts to nearly one-fifth of the entire State and where the feeling of the jagirdars was intensely averse from any sort of interference, it has been decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to exclude such lands from settlement. In Bhartpur the question does not present the same political importance. The privileged estates form little more than one-ninth of the whole number, *viz.* 1,234 *khalsa*, 105 *mafi*, 57 *nam* or *jagir*. The policy and feeling in Bhartpur in connection with the point differ widely from the practice and sentiment of Alwar. The subject is discussed in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the Settlement Commissioner's introductory chapter, and paragraphs 180 to 192 of his report. The decision to extend the settlement operations to all *mafi* and *jagir* villages is, I think, correct. But as Mr. O'Dwyer points out the question of assessment is complicated, and probably the treatment of each estate or group of estates will require separate consideration. In the 9th paragraph of his covering letter, the Political Agent alludes to one point in this connection on which the Council differ from the Settlement Commissioner. They express no opinion regarding it in their *rubkar* which he encloses. This also is a branch of the subject which I should prefer to discuss at Bhartpur before making any final recommendations.

16 In conclusion, I have only to add my belief that the settlement operations which Mr. O'Dwyer is conducting in the Bhartpur State are, as in the case of Alwar, well conceived and admirably executed. His investigation appears to be thorough and his suggestions sound, as well as considerate in the interests of all concerned. I anticipate much benefit to both States from the work on which he is engaged.

No 390-A —B, dated the 7th October 1898

ail, Bhartpur.

From—M. F. O'DWYER, Esq., I C S, Settlement Commissioner, ^{1st} Commis-
Bhartpur, ^{er} State,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ^{after}
ⁿ⁻

I have the honour to submit an advance copy of the Assessment Report for the four northern *tehsils* of the Bhartpur State, without map or appendices, which will be attached to the complete copy of the report. The latter will reach you from the Government Central Press, Simla, probably within a few weeks.

2 The advance copy contains, I think, all the information necessary for the disposal of the case, and all the statistical information contained in the appendices has been summarized in the text. In paragraph 194 I have recited the main points on which orders are required, and if these can be issued by 1st November, I shall probably be able to introduce the new assessments with effect from the second *kharif* instalment.

3 I am also sending a copy of the report to the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, and asking him to put you in possession of his views and those of Bhartpur Council as early as possible. The various questions relating to revenue-free grants in Chapter XI, Part II, can be disposed of, I think, locally and need not delay the decision as regards the amount of the new assessments and the remission of the old arrears on *khalsa* lands, which are the points on which I am most anxious to obtain early orders.

Assessment Report of Tehsils Gopalgarrh, Pahari, Kama, and Dig, Bhartpur State

No 4336-G, dated the ^{1st}/_{4th} November 1898

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana

With reference to letter No 390-A —B of 7th October 1898 from the Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bhartpur States, to your address, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter, No 3429 of the 31st October, from the State Council, Bhartpur, forwarding a vernacular *rubkar* conveying their views on points raised in Mr O'Dwyer's assessment report on the four northern *tehsils* of the Bhartpur State. A translation of their *rubkar* is attached.

2 The first matter dealt with is the placing on a clear and sound basis of the proprietary rights of the zamindars and their powers of alienation (paragraph 38, Introduction of Assessment Report). The Council agree to the Settlement Commissioner's conclusion in which I also concur, which, while recognizing the superior and final right of ownership vested in the State, defines the subordinate proprietary right which the zamindars are entitled to possess as long as they pay the State demand.

3 The Council also agree to the steps taken by the Settlement Commissioner to more clearly define and establish the relations between landlords and occupancy tenants (*mazara maurusi*) and the rights of the latter.

4. The Settlement Commissioner's proposal to strike off the arrears prior to the year 1890-91 (paragraph 74, Chapter II) meets with the full approval of myself and the Council, as also do his proposals regarding (a) the abolition of miscellaneous cesses and their inclusion in the new demand (paragraph 155) (b) the new rates of *malba* or percentage on the revenue levied for village expenses and administered by the *lamhardars* (paragraph 157).

5 The Council and I approve of the proposed new assessment and revenue rates for each *tehsil* (paragraphs 168 to 170). We think that the new assessment might be announced as soon as the Settlement Commissioner can arrange, but that the realization of revenue according to the new assessment should commence from the *kharif* of Sambat 1956. The announcement of the new assessment for a term of twenty years is approved.

(ii) the question of the date when the instalment of revenue shall be paid is one on which the Council hesitate to accept the Settlement Commissioner's proposal. They have not the same confidence in the good intentions of the *raiyat* to pay up his revenue as the Settlement Commissioner has, and they think the postponement of the date of instalment will enable him to dispose of his produce before he can be called on to pay his revenue and so render the realization of the instalment difficult. They suggest that if the dates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner are introduced it should be done experimentally for two years. The Settlement Commissioner has still to assess the southern *tehsils* where the zamindars are not so well off, nor so ready to pay their revenue as their confrères in the northern *tehsils*, and possibly after seeing their condition Mr. O'Dwyer may be inclined to agree with the Council in this matter.

7 On the question of water tax both I and the Council were inclined to favour a system by which the water-rate should be levied annually according to the amount of land irrigated. It seemed to me that such a system would rather protect the interests of the zamindar than prove detrimental to them—as the Revenue Department would serve as a check on the Public Works Department and ensure correct registration of irrigation and prevent any inclination on the part of irrigation officials to divert water that should be given to lands assessed at water rates to other lands for the sake of increasing the water tax realizations. Mr. O'Dwyer, however, on the 28th October, when he came to Bhairpuri to discuss his report with the Council and myself, explained his reasons for including the water-rate in the land revenue, one reason being that the water as a rule follows a fairly well defined course and may be styled rather as inundating than irrigating the land, and another that the fertilizing effect of such inundation in one year remains for the subsequent three or four years, and water-rate may, therefore, be levied even in years when no water is received without injustice to the zamindar. Moreover, the zamindars desired the inclusion of the water-rate in their revenue assessment. The Council and I then agreed to abide by the Settlement Commissioner's decision.

The references made by the Council to the opinion of the Chief Revenue Officer on points connected with the distribution of water do not seem to call for remark from me, as the matters they refer to are details which can be settled with the Public Works Department.

8 The question of the appointment of Chowdhuris to help the revenue authorities can be settled later on.

9 The Settlement Commissioner's proposals in paragraph 183 of his report to give in purely *maafi* villages, zamindars, where they are proprietors, the option of paying a fixed assessment rather than the fluctuating demand which they now pay to the grantees is not regarded by some of the members of Council with approval as it seems to trench on the right of the *maafidars*, to whom the rent of the villages has been assigned, to levy what revenue they like from the zamindars. It is admitted that the *maafidars* are only entitled to the rent or revenue which the zamindars would ordinarily pay to the State. While sympathizing with the members of Council in their regard for the interest of the *maafidars*, I am inclined to agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the State can say what revenue the *maafidars* are entitled to take from the zamindars and that the fixing of the assessment and the giving of the zamindars, where they are proprietors, the option of paying the fixed assessment will make for stability and prove advantageous to both the *maafidar* and zamindar by removing causes of contention. I understood the members of Council to express a wish to leave this matter to the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General. With reference to paragraph 192 of Mr. O'Dwyer's report the Council agree to the remission of arrears of *inam* up to A. D. 1887-1888. I heartily endorse the acknowledgment of the Council to Mr. O'Dwyer for the excellent work he has so far done and is doing for the State.

Translation of a *rubkar* dated the 29th October 1898 from the State Council, Bhartpur.

The Council heard throughout the translation of the Settlement Commissioner's assessment report on the four northern *tehsils* of the Bhartpur State, and paid special attention to the matters mentioned in paragraph 194, Chapter IX, Part II. The report is very interesting, and the history of the State, zamindars, and cultivators is fully detailed therein. It elicited many facts which were not on the State vernacular record. It is desired by the Council that a vernacular translation of it may be issued for the information of all the departments so as to give them an idea of the former and present state of affairs. With the exception of a few points laid down in the above-mentioned chapter, the Council are of opinion that all the matters in the report are indisputably in accordance with the settlement rules or the State custom. Our opinion regarding the points in Chapter IX, Part II, paragraph 194, is as follows —

I — Proprietary rights and powers of alienation as enjoyed at present

As this matter, mentioned by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 38 of the introduction, has been decided by a committee, the Council agree to it as well as to the proposals regarding the landlords and tenants.

Note — It was decided by the Council and the Political Agent in consultation with the Settlement Commissioner that in future the claims of cultivators (tenants) to be regarded as occupancy tenants will be settled in the same manner as they have been in the present settlement. The landlord can realize as his profit from other than occupancy tenants up to 50 per cent over and above the revenue assessed, *e g*, if the landlord pays to the State Rs 2 per *bigha* he can realise up to Rs 3 per *bigha* from his non-occupancy tenant. He shall not realise over and above this without the orders of the Court. The landlord can put out of possession the non-occupancy tenant on failure to pay rent as above. Separate rules will have to be made (for the guidance of Courts) in this matter. The improvement in land and the enhanced revenue thereon will be considered according to the fixed limit.

II — Proposals to strike off revenue arrears prior to the year 1890-91.

The proposal to strike off the arrears prior to the year 1890-91 (Sambat 1947) as mentioned by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 74, Chapter II, of his report, seems proper, [but there is no mention regarding arrears of subsequent years, nor is any procedure proposed for the realisation of arrears which will fall after the present settlement. The Council is of opinion that some decision regarding arrears after Sambat 1947 should also be arrived at as these arrears are of the following kinds —

- (1) On account of inability of zamindars for payment
- (2) On account of famine and scarcity
- (3) In *kham tehsil* villages, the demand was fixed according to the settlement assessment, thus deducting the realised amount out of that, the balance was treated as arrears, which cannot be properly called such, as no one was responsible for it
- (4) Arrears due by owners who deserted their lands which were given to others or were kept as *kham tehsils*
- (5) Some of the arrears are merely supposed arrears due to the accounts not being properly kept.
- (6) Arrears which are due to heavy assessment.

This can easily be decided in this manner that the tehsildars should make enquiry into each case separately as to whether the arrears are really due and whether a defaulter is in a position to pay them, and when once it is ascertained that the amount is due and recoverable, it should be considered as arrears and steps should be taken for its realization, when it is found that the arrears are not due or recoverable, the tehsildars should send in the file for their being struck off to the revenue authorities, who will deal with them according to their powers. Arrears which amount to Rs 10 or under should be remitted without any enquiry, as the gain will be very insignificant compared with the amount of expenses and trouble caused in their enquiry and realization. This last proposal has already been sanctioned, but the recovery of revenue by instalments is not included therein.

III — Abolition of miscellaneous cesses and their inclusion in the new demand.

The Council agree to this proposal, and, as the matter chiefly concerns the charity department, the recipients of these charities will be paid the same amount from the State, which they are receiving at present.

IV — The new rates of Malba.

The Council agree

V — The proposed new assessment and revenue rates for each *tehsil*.

The Council agree to this

Note — The announcement might be made so soon as the Settlement Commissioner can arrange. The realization of new assessment should take place from the *kharif* of Sambat 1956

VI — The announcement of the new assessment for a term of twenty years

The Council agree to this

VII — The change in the dates of instalments

Considering the convenience of the *ranyat*, the postponement of the realization of instalments (*vide* paragraph 179) to further dates is very proper, but the *ranyat* of Bhartpur always tries to evade the payment of revenue, and, perhaps, it was for this reason that during past years the State servants interfered so much in the realization of revenue that even all the sepoys, jemadars, and other officials of the *tehsil* began to realize revenue directly. From this procedure the liability of zamindars was much reduced. On further consideration it appears that the *ranyat* of Bhartpur State is not well off, their necessities and demand of Bohias for the payment of their debts oblige them to dispose of the produce otherwise than in paying off revenue demand. In *kharif* crops, the chief produce is *bajra*, which is the chief source of paying the State revenue. Generally the *bajra* crop is harvested and brought to markets for sale by the end of October, and the time for realizing the revenue is 13th December 1898, and up to that time all harvests will probably be reaped and taken home. In this way by postponement of the instalments to further dates, there will be a danger of State dues being not realized, as Mr Muhammad Husan, Superintendent of Revenue, on the requests of the tahsildars, is continually applying for permission to realize the revenue before the instalment is due. For these reasons it was contemplated that the date of instalment should be fixed a little earlier, but the demand should be made at the time of taking the produce home, for by fixing an early date they will be made to care properly for the payment of their State dues. The Settlement Commissioner proposes to still further postpone the date, and considers that, after the due assessment, the *ranyat* will pay instalments in time. In the opinion of the Council it seems proper that an experiment of this sort should be made for two years, if the State revenues are realized in time. The date of instalments as proposed now should be kept on, otherwise the former dates should be fallen back upon or the dates may even have to be fixed a little earlier. It is also necessary to add here that from many villages applications have been received from the zamindars to the effect that the *kharif* produce is generally greater than the *rabi* one or *vice versa*, and that revenue should be assessed in proportion to the greater or lesser produce. This matter requires to be amended.

VIII.—Decision of the *mafi* question.

The Council will give their opinion on the subject when this question will be taken up

IX — Besides this regarding water-tax (mentioned in paragraphs 164 and 165 of Chapter IX, Part I), the Council consider as follows —
132 of. in consideration of the defects, as stated by the Settlement Commissioner up supervising the irrigated area, the water-tax of old and new *sarrabi* the Council included in revenue at the time of assessment, still for other doing for the *bari* lands, which may be irrigated after this inclusion of water-arrangement will have to be kept. Also the system of a portion of land in the revenue, and again levying

water-tax on lands which will be irrigated afterwards will make two different systems. And also we think the Public Works Department Officers, who will be very anxious to show the income of their *bunds*, will try as far as possible to water new lands, or lands for which water-tax has not been included in the revenue, and will neglect those for which the water-tax has been included in the revenue. This will mean loss to the people. At present for the convenience of the people it is arranged that at the time of checking the irrigated area, a note will be given to the cultivator on the spot giving him full knowledge of the numbers of fields watered. In this way the officials cannot much interfere. If, after giving his full consideration, the Settlement Commissioner still thinks that the proposal made by him should be carried out, the State Council will have no objection.

The Chief Revenue Officer has already made two references about the Sikri Bund.

1. The cultivation of paddy (*dhan*), which is not a grain of much value and requires too much water, may be substituted by wheat, which is a dearer grain. The water which will thus be saved, can be given to other villages of Gopalgarh and Pahari, which complain for want of water.

2. There is a sluice called Jalalia in the Sikri Bund, in which a *minara* has been erected recently, and thus it has lessened the quantity of water it could contain and has deprived the villages of water which they formerly received. The water when it increases flows towards Nagar and the Mewar State. No arrangement has yet been made about this.

(a) The water which is collected in bunds for irrigation purposes should be used very properly and should not be allowed to be wasted.

(b) In the rainy season when water is collected for irrigation purposes in *bunds*, and when it is found that the quantity of water is increased, the sluices are opened which let out water in fields, some of them already having *kharif* crops suffer much loss, and when the owners bring a claim about their losses, they are not attended to, considering that water will help them in their *rabi* crops. This matter requires consideration.

X.—Paragraph 178 regarding revenue establishment. The Council consider the present establishment not only sufficient, but more than sufficient, for, if there be a few worthy and experienced hands, they can do better than a number of inexperienced and unfit men.

XI.—Paragraph 181, appointment of Chowdhri

The Council, the Political Agent, and the Settlement Commissioner have decided to consider the matter later on.

XII.—Paragraphs 182 to 184

The Council have already conveyed their opinion to Political Agent for the orders of higher authorities.

XIII.—As regards *nam* arrears mentioned in paragraph 192

The Council agree that arrears up to 1887-88 should be remitted, and the remaining arrears should be realized according to the revenue arrears of 1890-91 or should be remitted, as the case may be, after enquiry. The amount of such arrears slightly exceeds Rs 2½ lakhs.

XIV.—After stating all these facts, the Council are highly indebted to the Settlement Commissioner for his organizing the revenue system for the State and people in general on lines so beneficial to all.

Exd.—B. M.

ad.—B. M.

No. 677-I A , dated Fort William, the 11th March 1899

From—S. F. BAYLEY, Esq , Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 124-C., dated the 1st January 1899, regarding settlement operations in the Bhartpur State

2 The Government of India fully concur in the favourable opinions expressed in paragraph 16 of your letter as to the way in which Mr O'Dwyer has planned and executed this work, and I am to convey the following remarks on his interesting and instructive report The conclusions as to the existence of proprietary bodies distinguishable from ordinary tenants are, doubtless, correct, while the decision to recognise the subordinate proprietary right of zamindars is in accordance with well-informed native opinion The recognition of the class of occupancy-tenants, referred to in paragraph 40 of the Introduction, who will pay malikana to the owners in addition to the State demand, is also approved by the Government of India, and the proposals described in paragraph 19 to remit arrears of land revenue are expedient.

3 As the Political Agent and State Council are in accordance with Mr O'Dwyer on practically every matter of importance, it is sufficient for the Government of India to express a general approval of the settlement The minor questions which you reserved for discussion at Bhartpur may be decided by you in communication with the State authorities The question whether the introduction of the new rates for the four tehsils* dealt with should take effect from the coming 1ab1 harvest or be postponed till the kharif may, perhaps, be conveniently left to the decision of the Political Agent and State Council No reason for deferring the introduction of the new rates is at present apparent The Government of India agree that the term of the new settlement should be for twenty years.

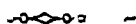
* Gopalgarh
Pahari
Karna
Dig

No 678-I.A.

A copy of the foregoing correspondence is forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 44-I A., dated the 5th January 1897.

Letter No. 324 B., Dated 12th August 1899.

From M F. O'Dwyer Esquire, I C S. Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.



The proposals for the re assessment of the four Northern tahsils of Bharatpur, Gopalgarh, Pahari, Kama, Dig were sanctioned by yourself and the State Council in October last and received the general approval of the Government of India in March, (see Assistant Secretary's letter No 6761 A, dated 11th March 1899) The announcement of the new Jama was deferred with the approval of the Durbar to the Kharif harvest of 1899

2 I have the honor to now inform you that the new assessments of these tahsils were given out village by village by me at Dig from the 4th to the 8th August You were yourself present at the announcement of the Kama Jama on the 4th instant, and have in all cases been accepted on behalf of the Zamindars by the Lambardars of each village who have signed or sealed the order of assessment in token of their acceptance Naturally some villages grumbled at the increase to their burdens, but as this was accompanied in nearly every case by important and valuable concessions on the part of the State *e g* remission of old arrears, abolition of all extra cesses except Patwar Fund and local rate I think the people are on the whole fairly well satisfied with the new Jamas, and given fair harvests, and a proper revenue administration they should have no difficulty in discharging their obligations, though of course special consideration in the way of suspensions of revenue will be required in year of drought or scarcity

3 The financial result of the new demand is as follows —

Tahsil	Old Khalsa demand of 1897-98	Grass assessment proposed (para 168 assessment Report)	Demand now given out		Increase on column 2	Remarks
			Khalsa	Mafi		
Gopalgarh	2,43,040	2,80,000	2,82,925	3,627	39,885	
Pahari	1,23,717	1,38,000	1,38,605	2,722	14,888	Exclusive of Mandal Pahari khani
Kama	1,38,264	1,57,000	1,57,400	14,964	19,136	
Dig {	Khalsa Istimrar	1,15,396	1,30,000	1,33,527	18,131	Excludes Dahar Kho separately leased, but includes Ghanna Ghirsa & rundh Sisvara leased to the Zamindars of Ghirsa and Sisvara for Rs 275, and Rs 200 respectively
	Chauth	19,908	23,000	22,636	2,728	
TOTAL	1,35,304	1,53,000	1,56,163		20,859	
GRAND TOTAL	6,40,323	7,28,000	7,35,093	86,100	94,763	

Thus for the four tahsils, the sum total of the village assessments is Rs 7,35,093 or ~~Rs 7,093~~ above the sanctioned assessment Rs 7,28,000 and gives an enhancement of Rs 91,768 or 15 per cent on the old Khalsa demand of 1897-98, viz Rs 6,40,325

The enhancement is therefore even greater than was first anticipated by me, but against it must be set off the abolition of certain miscellaneous cesses (para 154 Assessment Report), and the fact that the water rate has in all cases except as regards Chauth, Inam or Mafi lands been included in the Jama, and no new demand can be made on this account during the term of Settlement, unless irrigation is extended to lands not at present Sanabha, and even then only if the Sanabha area of the village in future exceeds the area now classed and assessed as Sanabha.

4 You will observe that I have also shown the nominal assessment of the Revenue-free lands in each tahsil, i.e. the Jama they would pay if Khalsa. The imposition of a nominal assessment on these lands is necessary as a basis for the calculation of (1) the *Dami* or Patwar cess which will in future be paid on this nominal Jama at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee or Rs 3 2-0 per cent as in Khalsa villages, (2) of the local rate which in the future as in the past will as decided by you and the Council be calculated at the rate of Rs 2 0-0 per cent and charged in the cases of those villages or grants which have hitherto paid it, all Inam grants and petty mafis being exempt. This nominal assessment also enables the Durbar to see the exact value of the lands alienated by it as revenue-free gifts which in these 4 tahsils is about Rs 10-5 0 per cent of the total valuation. One of the most important uses of this assessment of mafi lands is that where the mafi rights and proprietary rights are held by different persons it shows the amount which the Mafidar is entitled to levy, and this should be given effect to on the application of either party in case of dispute. The estates to which this rule applies are as follows —

Gopalgarh.—(1) Jat Bas, (2) Chapar, (3) Husaipur,
(4) Lodhpuri and (5) Wazir Khera

Pahari.— Nil

Kama — (1) Badli, (2) Radha nagri, (3) Ledhaka,
(4) Baghera, $\frac{1}{2}$, (5) Kalwana, (6) Dharamsala

Deeg.— (1) Biroli Dabu ($\frac{1}{2}$) (2) Panhori, (3) Nangla Bhawan Singh

In all these cases except Wazir Khera in Gopalgarh and Kalwana and Dharamsala in Kama, in which the Mafidars and the owners agree to maintain the present system of fixing annually, or for a few years the Jama by mutual consent. One party or the other or both applied to have the Jama payable to the Mafidar now authoritatively fixed by me and such has been done for the term of Settlement. This measure will I think conduce in the long run to the interest of both.

5 The announcement of the new demand was in Khalsa villages accompanied by the general remission of all old arrears of revenue and

cesses prior to the Settlement of 1890, while the small arrears since 1890, which are composed almost exclusively of the suspensions given in last year, 1898-99, have also been disposed of according to the circumstances of each case. The figures for each tahsil are shown below.

Tahsil	Arrears prior to 1890, now remitted	Total arrears since 1890	Of which remitted	To be realized
Gopalgarh	4,79,611	5,840	213	5,627
Pahari	1,15,345	11,381	4,691	6,690
Kuma	1,68,415	5,581	2,765	2,816
Dig	3,32,751	14,575	5,375	9,100

These figures for arrears do not agree with those given in the Assessment Report, which have now been brought up to date, and corrected. As regards the arrears since 1890, which are to be realized separate orders have been passed fixing the amount and instalments for each estate. The remission of the old arrears and of all demand on account of them has been recognized as a great boon by the people, but it has been explained clearly to them that this wholesale remission has exhausted the generosity of the State, that in future, they can expect only strict justice and nothing more, and that the prompt and punctual payment of the new demand will be rigorously insisted on.

6. The Darbar has wisely taken advantage of the general settling up of accounts to finally dispose of the vexed question of arrears due from Mafidars, Inámis, and revenue free grantees—generally in these tahsils. The large amount of these arrears is as you know due partly to the dishonest and too often successful attempts of the Mafidars, &c, to evade payment, partly to the inclusion of unjust or unreasonable items of demand. “Dauran Mukaddamá” &c, by the State.

The principle now accepted by you and the Council (see para 192 Assessment Report and para 13 of Councils Rohkar of 29th October 1898) is that all arrears prior to 1887-88, should be wiped out, and that arrears since then should be dealt with as in the case of Khalsa arrears since 1890 according to the circumstances of each case. In practice it has been decided to strike out the arrears for “Dauran Mukaddamá” and to realize the rest of the arrears since 1887-88, at once where the sum is less than Rs 10 and by instalments when it exceeds Rs 10. This liberal concession was explained to the Mafidars, Inámis, &c, at the time of giving out the new assessments, and it was strongly impressed upon them that in future they must expect no leniency, but that any failure to pay the small demand for cesses, “Nazar bhait,” commutation for absence (in the case of Inámis) would under the rules recently formulated lead to the resumption of the grants. The method now being introduced of working out this demand by holdings, and embodying it in the Jamabundi as part of the demand to be realized like land revenue by the tahsil, will, I am convinced,

enormously facilitate future realizations. The following table shows for each tahsil the amount of Inam and Mah arccus now remitted and the amount to be realized

Tahsil	ARREARS PRIOR TO 1887-88		ARREARS SINCE 1887-88			Remarks
	Total	Remitted	Total	Remitted	To be realized	
Gopalgarh	1,822		182		182	Rs 357 in Pihari
Pihari	278		615	120	525	Rs 71 in Nagur villages
Kama	709		712	130	579	
Dig	72,084		33,656	8,009	25,647	

The amount is inconsiderable in all cases but Dig

7 All the above figures deal with the 4 tahsils as constituted in 1897-98. The Gopalgarh tahsil has however been now broken up 17 villages being transferred to Pihari, and 90 to Nagur. It may be convenient to show the revenue of these separately

Detail	New Juma	Balance b for 1-90 remitted	BALANCE SINCE 1890		BALANCE SINCE 1-97-98		REMARKS
			Remitted	To be realized	Before 1897-98	After 1-97-98	
47 Villages to Pihari	95,035 0 0	1,35,510	211	1,602	210	357	
90 Villages to Nagur	1,87,890 8 0	3,44,062	2	1,025	1,612	71	
TOTAL	282,925 8 0	4,79,572	213	5,627	1,822	428	

On the other hand M Jureh assessed at Rs 28,000 has been transferred from Pihari to Kama. The new Khil-i Juma of each tahsil as now constituted is therefore

Tahsil	Old villages	Added	Deducted	TOTAL	REMARKS
Pihari	1,38,605	95,035	2,800	2,30,840	Excludes Mandal Pihari
Kama	1,57,400	28,000		1,60,200	Kama
Dig				1,56,163	
90 Gopalgarh villages are added to Nagur				1,8,7890 8 0	

The new demand for the Nagur tahsil will be known after the new assessments of the 81 estates which hitherto constituted it have been given out in October

8 I have instructed the Deputy Collector's to send in lists in vernacular for each tahsil showing for each estate, the new Jama with cesses, now limited to Patwar Cess Rs 3-2-0 and local rate Rs 4-11-0 per cent the arrears remitted and to be realized and the means of realization to the Mal Sadar for submission to the Council I should be glad if you will kindly send on a copy of this letter to the Council for information, and you might perhaps also send a copy to the Agent to the Governor General as it is a kind of supplement to the Assessment Report of the four Northern tahsils For the same reason I would suggest that you might have 30 copies of it printed at the State Press for inclusion in the Assessment Report

No. 3765 G, of 1899

Copy forwarded to the State Council, Bhalatpur, for information, with a request that they will kindly have 30 copies of this letter printed at the State Press, as suggested by the Settlement Commissioner

DATED BHALATPUR,	}	(Sd) C HERBERT, MAJOR,
AGENCY,		POLITICAL AGENT,
<i>The 1st August 1899</i>		<i>Eastern States Rajputana</i>

